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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

November 4, 1919, Temperature 73.

Rainfall: 0.00 inch.

Humidity: 85.

November 4, 1919, Temperature 74.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
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4, Des Vaux Rd. C.
Phone 37.

No. 17,791. 二拜禮 號四月一十年九十百九千一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1919.

日二十月九年未己大歲年八國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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An Excellent Remedy For
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PRICE \$5.75 UP.
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

SALVAGE WORK IN WAR AREAS.

126,000 WORKERS.

LONDON, November 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major Glyn Mr. H. W. Foster stated that the numbers at present employed upon salvage work in the war areas were: British labour troops and other details, 81,000; Chinese and other coloured labour, 45,000. The weekly cost of salvage operations he estimated at £537,000, including transportation to the United Kingdom. The War Office and Ministry of Munitions were closely considering the question of how much longer the work should be continued.

CHANCELLOR NOW OPTIMIST C.

NO NEW TAXATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, October 29.
Great public interest was taken in a debate begun in the House of Commons this afternoon on the question of national expenditure. Mr. Chamberlain opened with a Government motion, "that this House, realising the serious effects upon trade and industry of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises the hearty support of the Government in all reasonable proposals, however drastic, for a reduction of expenditure and the diminution of the debt."

Mr. Chamberlain said that while the position disclosed in a recent White Paper was grave, there was no reason for panic. (Cheers). Hysteria wasn't strength. Moreover, the situation to day was better than he anticipated in August. Tax revenues were coming in extraordinarily well, while customs and excise were now estimated to yield 284 millions above the budget estimate. The tea and tobacco budget estimates would also be exceeded respectively by four and fourteen millions. This was important, as it was eloquent testimony of the spending power of the people which was a great factor alike in social stability and revenue production. Indeed he no longer thought that new taxation would be required to balance the incoming and outgoing.

Dealing with various criticisms of Government extravagance he pointed out that war expenditure continued right up to the signature of the German treaty, owing to the uncertainty as to whether Germany would or would not sign. He declared that no single feature of the world situation at present placed a heavier strain on Britain in men and money than the fact that peace with Turkey was not yet signed, pending America's decision whether she would share the white man's burden.

"ONLY 22 MILLIONS."

Dealing with the increase in expenditure over the budget estimate Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that Italy and France were owing us much more than was anticipated. Replying to denunciations of administrative expenditure, he declared that if the whole of the organisations created by the war were swept away and the staffs of all departments returned to pre-war salaries, only twenty-two millions would be saved.

[Two sections are here omitted—not yet received.]
The equity in abstract principle of such a tax was undisputed but the difficulties were immense. However, a select committee would be appointed to advise the government about it. He concluded by prophesying that a substantial surplus would be available in 1920 for reduction of the Debt without additional taxation or borrowing. Our burdens were heavy but our shoulders were broad. There was every reason for caution but none for panic. (Cheers).

NO MENTION OF RUSSIA.

The House cheered the announcement that the unemployment donation would cease on November 21. As regards the bread subsidy, the Government thought it impossible to terminate it immediately. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to announce drastic and immediate army and navy reductions, namely, the Home Forces by 217,000, the Rhine Army by 116,000, the army in France and Flanders by 130,000, in the Black Sea by 6,000, in Egypt and Palestine by 22,000, and in Mesopotamia by 7,000. These reductions would be effective on November 15 while by December 1 the army in Mesopotamia would be reduced by 94,000, including Indian troops.

ASSYRIANS IN THE WAR.

INTERVIEW WITH DISTINGUISHED
ASTOR HOUSE GUEST.

Throughout the war the sources upon which we have had to rely for information have given but a faint idea of what has been going on among some people who remained loyal to the Allies. It is impossible, however, that these details should remain for ever unpublished and news from independent sources drifts through to Hongkong from time to time, which throws a vivid light on these, so far unwritten chapters of the war. The part taken by the Christian Assyrians has been little thought of in this part of the world, hitherto, but through the courtesy of Dr. Daniel, who is now in the 800 escaped alive, to Siberia. Of the remainder nothing is known, but it is believed they have been taken by his compatriots. Dr. Daniel is an Assyrian who has embraced the Christian Faith and is known amongst his followers as "Kashisha Marcus George Daniel, Archbishop and Comptroptic of the National Assyrians." Dr. Daniel says that he was in Turkey when the war broke out. The Turkish Government requested the leader of the Christian Assyrians, a man styled "His Beatitude" Benjamin Mar Shimun (since assassinated) to consent for the Turkish Army, all Assyrian males between the ages of 15 and 60; in addition to all their mules and cattle, and finally the Turks demanded all clothing. These demands were refused and consequently the Turks sent an army of 75,000 into the mountains of Kurdistan, to enforce their orders. The Assyrians got together an army of about 4,000 men to defend themselves and the Turkish forces were beaten back, whereupon another army of 120,000 strong was sent to suppress the Assyrians who fought for 18 months. Finally, they managed to break through the Turkish lines and join the Russian forces at Urmahia. Here, they found that

the Russians were without munitions, consequently an appeal was made to the British and French Governments who supplied the Assyrians with 50,000 rifles and sufficient ammunition. The defence was then continued against the Turks, Kurds and Persians. Then came the withdrawal of Russia from the war. The Assyrians, however, continued to defend themselves until they were instructed by the British authorities in Mesopotamia to march South, and they finally had to escape through the Caucasus. About 45,000 Assyrians managed to reach Russia where they expected to remain until the conclusion of the war, but they found themselves more molested by the Bolsheviks than they were by the Turks. Finally, out of the 45,000 only about 800 escaped alive, to Siberia. Of the remainder nothing is known, but it is believed they have been taken by his compatriots. Dr. Daniel is an Assyrian who has embraced the Christian Faith and is known amongst his followers as "Kashisha Marcus George Daniel, Archbishop and Comptroptic of the National Assyrians." Dr. Daniel says that he was in Turkey when the war broke out. The Turkish Government requested the leader of the Christian Assyrians, a man styled "His Beatitude" Benjamin Mar Shimun (since assassinated) to consent for the Turkish Army, all Assyrian males between the ages of 15 and 60; in addition to all their mules and cattle, and finally the Turks demanded all clothing. These demands were refused and consequently the Turks sent an army of 75,000 into the mountains of Kurdistan, to enforce their orders. The Assyrians got together an army of about 4,000 men to defend themselves and the Turkish forces were beaten back, whereupon another army of 120,000 strong was sent to suppress the Assyrians who fought for 18 months. Finally, they managed to break through the Turkish lines and join the Russian forces at Urmahia. Here, they found that

raise funds to help them.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, October 30th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lane Fox affirmed that there was a growing feeling in Britain against trying the ex-Kaiser.
Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware that this statement, accurately represented the feeling of the country. The Government saw no reason why the provisions of the Peace Treaty in this respect should not be carried out.

Paris, October 31st.
The Supreme Council has decided that a German plenipotentiary must come to Paris to sign the protocol already mentioned and guarantee fulfilment of the evaded Armistice obligations.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.
No further amendments in the Peace Treaty are at present suggested, but there are 14 reservations reported by the Foreign Relations Committee to be considered. After these are dealt with the Treaty as a whole must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senators.

Paris, October 30th.
Marshal Foch has proposed to the Supreme Council that the Inter-Allied War Council of Versailles, with enlarged powers, be entrusted to superintend Germany's execution of the peace terms.

M. Clemenceau supported the proposal, but the other delegates desired to consult their respective Governments. The American delegate said that the United States would probably desire the task to be entrusted to the League of Nations.
The Peace Treaty was ratified to day.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, October 31st.
A semi-official statement says that, in view of the fact that the withdrawal of troops from the Baltic States is inadequate and very sharp measures are imperative owing to their behaviour, the Cabinet has decided that all the troops who have not crossed the frontier by November 1st shall be declared deserters, losing German citizenship and all claims for provisioning.

Another Note declares Germany's readiness to negotiate with the Powers respecting the measures to combat Bolshevism but only on the basis of equality. It does not consider the hunger blockade a proper measure.

BERLIN, October 31st.
The National Assembly passed the third reading of the 1919 budget.
Herr Erzberger stated that the expenditure was 79,000,000 marks, compared with the revenues for 1918 totalling 9,000,000 marks. The new taxes were estimated to yield 9,000,000 marks. The National debt amounted to 200,000,000 marks on which the interest charge was approximately 6,000,000.

BERLIN, October 30th.
The Assembly is considering supplementary estimates providing for 13,000,000 marks towards putting into commission six battleships, six small cruisers and some torpedo craft.

The budget provides for the entire Navy personnel, numbering 15,000.
It is semi-officially announced that the Government has decided that all German troops which have not returned to Germany from the Baltic Provinces by Nov. 1st, be declared.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

MONTREAL, October 29th.
Montreal surpassed itself to-day in the reception to the Prince of Wales who was paying his return visit. The route was lined with crowds waving flags and flowers and showering confetti on the Prince.

After the civic luncheon, His Highness proceeded to the parade ground and thence through the poorest quarters. The crowds were so dense that for miles the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the cars' procession through.

Speaking at the civic luncheon, partly in English and partly in French, the Prince dwelt on the importance of the union of the British and French races in Canada, where none could doubt it would eventually produce as great and powerful a united nation as the British nation itself.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP.

LONDON, October 30th.
The Jockey Club Cup has resulted as follows:—
Gay Lord 1
Queen's Square 2
Two ran. Won by 13 lengths.
The betting was as follows:—Gay Lord, 9 to 4; Queen's Square, 4 to 9.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.
In the Senate, Mr. Moses proposed an amendment designed to exclude the British Dominions from voting in the League of Nations Council in any controversy in which the Dominions may be concerned. This proposition was defeated by 47 votes to 34.
An alternative proposal, by which the Dominions vote collectively, having one vote on the League Council, was rejected by 49 votes to 31.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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DOUBLE TERRAIS
STRAW HATS VELOURS
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Trade Articles from all Pacific Regions, Descriptive Articles on all Ports of the Pacific Ocean:—W. & S. America, Japan, China, Australasia, etc.

Freight Calculation Table, Distance Table, Trade Statistics, Port and Postal Regulations, etc., etc.

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TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

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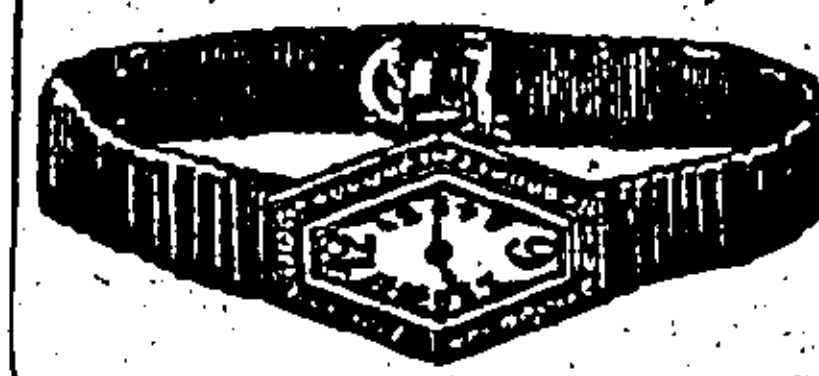
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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES will be held on the following DAYS during the month of November, from 4.30 to 7 P.M.—

TO-DAY, 4th. FRIDAY, 7th. MONDAY, 10th. FRIDAY, 14th. MONDAY, 17th. FRIDAY, 21st. MONDAY, 24th. THURSDAY, 27th.

Admission to Dance Room each Day \$2.—per head, including TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, North Point, on WEDNESDAY, 6th November, 1919, at 5.45 P.M. for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th October, 1919.

A Launch for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Wharf at 5.15 P.M.

By Order.

R. E. MACDOUGALL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 21, 1919.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on the 5th day of November, 1919, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of October, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification substituted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 21st Day of October, 1919, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at the registered Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd Day of November, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the fusion of the interests of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Society"), and the North China Insurance Company, Limited (in this and the following Resolutions referred to as "the Company"), be approved of and agreed to on the following:—

(a) That share of the Society of the nominal value of £10—each whereof \$4—per share shall be credited as paid up to be allotted to the shareholders of the Company in exchange for the shares of the Company in the ratio of one and a half shares of the Society for each one share of the Company.

(b) That the Society, in addition make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of £5 (Five pounds) Sterling in cash for each one share in the Company held by such shareholders exchanging their shares in manner and upon the basis mentioned in clause (a) above.

2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the Society do issue 15,000 Shares of the nominal value of £10 each (whereof the sum of £4 per share is credited as paid up) out of its unissued capital of 104,000 shares.

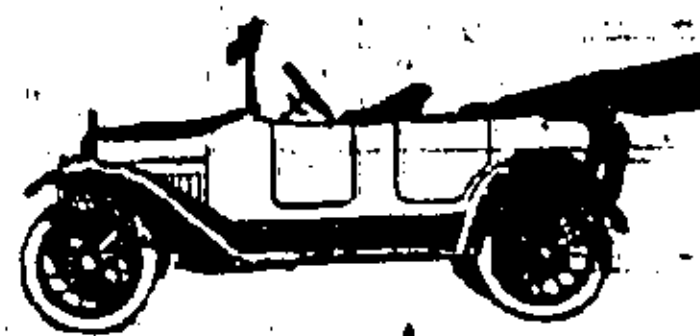
3. That the 15,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 2 above as and when issued do rank for dividend and in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares of the Society and that the balance (if any) of such 15,000 shares be dealt with in such manner as the Board of Directors of the Society shall think most beneficial to the Society.

Dated this Twenty-fifth day of October, 1919.

C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.

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MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire
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NOODLES, and all other kinds of Soup Stuff, in respect
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FACTORY AT CAUSEWAY BAY, HONGKONG,
on the 25th OCTOBER for 20 days from the
25th inst. to the 14th November.

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OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

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Manager.**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
of the proprietors, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "Victoria."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietors, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
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Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "Palace."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

102 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.—Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District, 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family. Buses on
application to the Proprietors. Launches most convenient. Buses.
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Plain Swiss, Vanilla, Chocolate
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50 cts. per lb.
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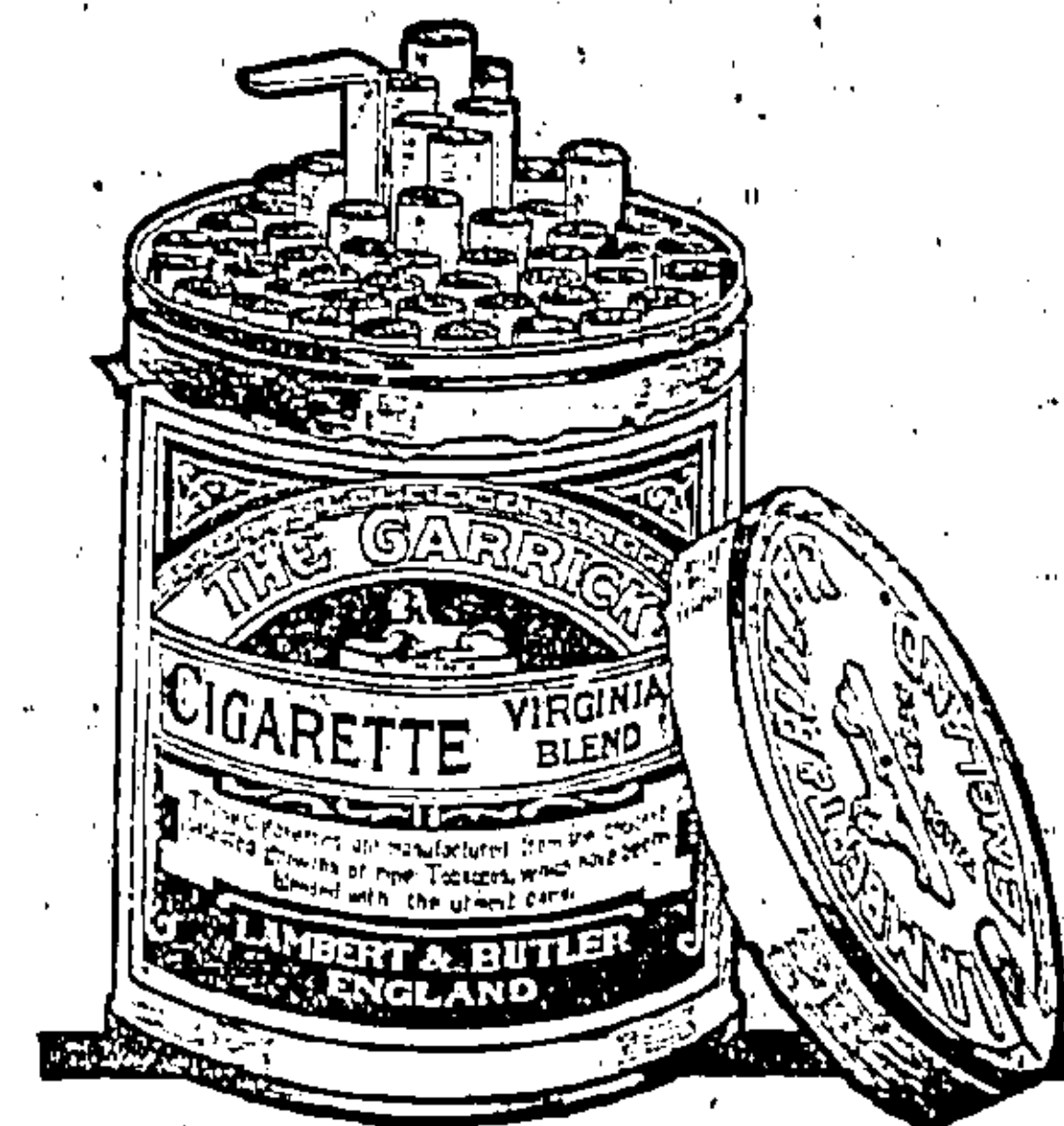
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meeting all requirements
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OUR MARITIME RIVALS.

A SHIPBUILDER'S IMPRESSIONS
OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
UNITED STATES.

[By SIR HERBERT ROWELL, Past
President of the SHIPBUILDING
EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION.]

"I had heard so much of what was
going on in Japan and the United
States, and also of the possibilities
of China, that I decided to go and
see it for myself. I started in
March, and was away four and a
half months.

Among the places I visited, first
were the Straits Settlements, Hong-
kong, Shanghai, and Nagasaki. The
latter has grown to be a very import-
ant shipbuilding place, and so have
Hongkong and Shanghai. There
are two first-class yards at Hong-
kong and three first-class yards at
Shanghai. At Hongkong they are
building quite large cargo boats—up
to 10,000 tons. But both yards are
capable, by extensions being made,
of building much larger.

The workmen are Chinese, but the
managers and head foremen are
British. The Chinese are absolutely
first-rate workmen, both from the
point of view of skill and industry,
as well as being of excellent physi-
que. Whatever the reason may be,
the Chinese works as though he likes
it, and the difficulty is not to get
him to keep full time, but to limit
the number of hours that he may
work.

In the case of the highly skilled
Chinese mechanics, as soon as a son
is about 12 years old his father takes
him to work with him and person-
ally instructs him and interests him-
self in seeing that the boy becomes
equally skilled.

SKILLED SHIPBUILDERS.
I was surprised to find that ship-
building in China and Japan was so
far advanced, and from what I have
seen I regard them as very much
better shipbuilders than we had been
led to believe them. On my tour
I met several engineers who knew
China, Japan, and the United States
well, and they expressed the view
that if they were going to start a
shipyard out of Britain they would
start it in China. When China
awakens we shall have another ser-
ious rival to face. There are not
wanting those who are doing their
best to awaken her.

But to pass on to Japan. At
Nagasaki the whole organization of
the Mitsui Bishi Company, from top

to bottom, is Japanese. They have
one of the best plants I have seen
anywhere. They build first-class
liners and war ships. The same
company has got a very fine plant
also at Kobe.

Then there is the Asano Shipbuild-
ing Company at Yokohama and the
Yokohama Dockyard and Engineering
Company. These are all first-class
plants. Their plant would be ac-
counted first-class in this country.
The lay-out of the plant, the size of
the ships, and the quality of the
work are as good as it is possible to
have them.

BELOW BRITISH PRICES.

The Japanese workman is extreme-
ly industrious, intelligent, and in-
genious. He thoroughly understands
how to make up for want of weight
and stature by using his strength
scientifically. His rate of wages is
low. At one yard they were doing
shell riveting on an 8,000 tonner at
1s. 6d. a hundred, which is vastly
below British prices.

The Japanese have been very quick
to adopt whatever seemed best in
this country and also in the United
States, where labour-saving machin-
ery is much more general than here.

There is great variation in what
may be called the "atmosphere"
in the yards in China and Japan.
One feels in going through some
yards a degree of vitality and activity
which is enviable. In other yards,
however, there seems to be a sort
of indifference.

The great difficulty of the Japan-
ese in cheap production is material,
but the Mitsui Bishi Company this
spring started steel-rolling in Korea
on their own account.

Japan has not developed her ship-
building industry in the same degree
as the United States. This is due
in the first place to the circumstance
that it was from America our sup-
plies were coming during the war,
as well as her own men and ma-
nufactures. This stimulated her activity
in shipbuilding. In the second place
she had the steel and timber, and
there is also no doubt, she saw the
opportunity of establishing herself
as a shipbuilding nation. These
stimulating causes were absent in
the case of Japan. In addition the
Japanese had not got commercial
enterprise in the same degree as the
Americans. Generally speaking the
Japanese will not risk their money
like Americans.

In the United States I visited
yards all up and down the Pacific
and Atlantic Coasts, as well as in
Vancouver and Montreal. The lay-
out of the American yards is very
similar through the whole country,
especially in the yards which have
been laid down recently. It provides
for the minimum handling of mate-
rial, and a perfectly natural flow of
material through the works as it
passes from the stockyard to the
ships.

AFTER-WAR RIVALRY.

The American situation, as far as
shipbuilding is concerned, is, of
course, a result of the war. It was
throughout war that we displaced
Spain as the leading maritime
power of the world. It is true that
Spain was our enemy in the six-
teenth century, while America has
been our ally. But war makes a
strange melting pot, and it is diffi-
cult to forecast its results in the
peace time which follows, when,
commercially speaking all countries
are competitors.

Some people think the position of
America in the shipbuilding world
of the future has been exaggerated.
But I can only say that while in
America I felt myself in the midst
of circumstances which conveyed
conclusively to my mind a real
potentiality, both in shipbuilding and
shipowning. I do not attach too
much importance to their rapid con-
struction of yards, or even to their
rapid construction of ships. But I
cannot dispel from my mind the
possibility of serious rivalry in the
future when I picture the trans-
formation which has taken place in
America. Whereas, in 1914 she
owned two million tons gross of
sea-going shipping, in 1919 she owns
almost ten million tons, in addition
to her lake tonnage, which is now
over two millions.

AMERICA'S DETERMINATION.

The fact is that, whatever our
views on the subject may be, it is
America's intention to continue her
shipbuilding and develop her ship-
owning. When she has devoted her-
self to the capture of an industry in
the past she has usually been suc-
cessful. Switzerland believed her
position in the watch trade unassail-
able, and a similar view was held
in Great Britain at one time with
regard to agricultural machinery.

To sum up the broad impressions
left on my mind as a result of my
visit to China, Japan, and the United
States, I am convinced that this
country can hold its own if it will.
It is the extent of the danger I am
emphasizing, not the certainty of
our competitive success. But there
must be no policy of muddling
through and trusting to our tradi-
tional "good luck." Success, like
genius, is the result of a capacity to
take infinite pains.

DEAFNESS

Any Kerosine in the Road.

Bones of apparently "hardening" cases have been
completely cured by the well known "French
Ointment" known as "THE SIMPLE
CURE." Price 4s. per box. Booklet Free.
Orleans Co., Station 24, Oroydon, Eng.
Any good class Druggists can obtain this remedy
for you, or it can be obtained direct from
the above receipt of code.

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QUALITY

TRY IT

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IT HAS
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"21 YEARS" IN WOOD

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WINTER COATS

AND

COSTUMES.

JAEGER JERSEYS

AND

MUFFLERS.

SMART MILLINERY.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. H. M. H. Nazzari and family desire to thank their numerous friends for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in their recent sad bereavement.

BIRTH.

IVY—On October 21st, at Bedford, England, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ivy, a son.

DEATH.

VERNON—On October 20th, at Shanghai, Captain F. S. Vernon.

The China Mail.

PRINTED, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

The Hongkong correspondent of a HONGKONG Shanghai contemporary points out that two female children were recently sold in Hongkong, one for \$115 and the other for \$82. He recalls that John Ward was shocked when he heard of the Chinese traffic in children, and that he promised to shock Parliament and the country by announcing that we "permit" slavery in Hongkong. No doubt he will do so when he is done cursing the Bolsheviks and praising the other Russians, so the Governor may as well begin preparing the report he will have to make in reply to Colonial Office questions that will follow. We suggest that a paragraph or two about the sort of "freedom" we permit here might help to balance the emotional shock at Home. Take the case of an old coolie who, after over 20 years service, is getting \$12 a month, and allowed to feed and clothe himself out of that. In a year or two he will be "free" to retire. In fact, his employers are thinking of suggesting that he should do now, for the poor old chap is no longer worth his \$12. And John Ward, who we have heard, is interested in the Labour party at Home, might at the same time draw attention to certain "wage slaves" who are quite free to leave their jobs and starve any day. The present lot of the "free" nigger might be compared with that of his slave ancestors. A "slave" was property, and most masters take good care of property. It is "not their business" to take care of the

"free" toiler. Many of our Hongkong "slaves" are better off than they would be free. And in any case we don't "permit" it. How can we stop this Chinese custom?

Christmas is coming, too.

REVOLUTION AT HOME.

Mr. N. E. B. Ezra of Shanghai wrote some fulsome praise of Mr. Balfour in connection with the Jewish delight at the progress of Zionism. Another correspondent, signing himself "Israelite," objected to this, and quoted the following by A. G. Gardiner:

"In all his career Mr. Balfour has never lifted his hand or raised his voice on behalf of an oppressed people. It is not that he is wanting in sympathy. It is simply that he is on the side of aristocratic authority. If the Russian knouts the Jew or the Turk slays the Armenian, he is sorry for Jew and Armenian. But they are the under-dog; they must suffer. If they rebel they must be punished. It is not that he bears malice against Jew or Armenian. If they were the aristocrats in the racial conflict he would be on their side." Whereupon the editor of the *North China Daily News* weighed in with this footnote:

"It is proper to point out that Mr. A. G. Gardiner is an extreme Radical, a Little Englander, at one time certainly a pro-German, a fruitful propagandist of class hatred, as much opposed to Mr. Balfour in politics as he is untrustworthy as a critic of his statesmanship or a judge of his ability."

To which we would like to add this, that Gardiner is a Radical (and all radicalism must be extreme) is the phrase "Little Englander" is meaningless, that it is a lie to call Gardiner a pro-German, and that the rest of the footnote proves our Shanghai brother to be an ass. There is nothing "wrong" in "class hatred" where you have a hateful class. Historically, it was class hatred in France that gave Europe freedom. It has worked to do yet. We reverse Mr. Balfour's intellect, by the way, and have often said so; but Gardiner did not "judge his ability" in the passage quoted. Gardiner's criticism of his political attitude was both shrewd and just. The reader now has five points of view in this paragraph. If he cares to furnish a sixth, we'll print it.

George Lloyd's *Weekly* A BOUQUET of Shanghai, refers to us in this way in the issue of Oct. 25: "That bright little evening sheet in Hongkong which has been known for a great many years as the *China Mail*. It is

a live organ—catering for live men! That was well meant, and we are much obliged, but why "little"? So far as mere bulk of matter goes, we give as much as anybody for ten cents, and more than most. We have a good mind to sue Lloyd's *Weekly* for libel.

Elsewhere we publish an interview with Dr. ILLUSTRIOUS M. G. Daniel, Ph. D., REFUGEE. Archdeacon of the Assyrian Church. He has just arrived from the North, and is staying at the Astor House Hotel. Our Consul General at Mukden is one of those who vouch for him. His recent job has been trying to repatriate his refugee countrymen, victims of Persian, Kurd, and Turk. Dr. Daniel, who studied in London at one time, had three of his own children massacred. He has, through the Vice-Consul at Harbin, repatriated 360. He says there are about 125 left up north. Some of them are afraid yet to go back home. We were chiefly interested in his first-hand testimony as to Bolshevism, and asked him many questions. At Irkutsk, where he spent some time, he says you cannot distinguish between Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks. He seemed to think that all Russians were very much alike, all "rotters," though that was not his word. Both sides are anti-Jew still. He says there are about a thousand avowed Bolsheviks in Shanghai. It was Dr. Daniel who prompted Archdeacon Barnett to issue the recent warning against some Armenian impostor who has been collecting subscriptions here.

The annual exhibition of the local Sketch Club is expected to be held in the City Hall on Dec. 16. Although there has been less "team work" since Lady May left, it is understood that individual members have carried on, and that there will be enough material to make an interesting exhibition. There is hardly a place in the world that lends itself more to pictorial study than Hongkong, in any medium. We have colour and form in infinite variety, and a light and atmosphere that ought to tempt more artists. As for genre studies, the opportunities are limitless. Just why it is that we have not more painters and landscape artists here, we cannot tell. Distance from art "centres," and the expensive cost of living, will perhaps account for it in part. Yet naturally Hongkong was designed to be an art "centre."

During the war, with TRADE COM- British and German goods out of the question, American and Japanese exporters had a wide field, and the result is that their stuff figures very largely in the stocks on this side. American wares may maintain their market in the far north, Vladivostok and Siberia, but in Shanghai and Hongkong, and particularly in Hongkong, expert opinion anticipates a falling off, signs of which are said to be already apparent. At Singapore and Hongkong the demand is described respectively as "weak" and "slackening." There is a strong dislike to American weights and measures, it seems. As for Japanese stuff, the boycott is attending to that. Those who thought it would die down as others have done now admit they were wrong. It is still going strong. There is a healthy enquiry for British goods, and (what our readers will not enjoy so much) an equally robust enquiry among the Chinese for German goods. We are said to have certain German stocks in Hongkong go down, which are expected to be released in two or three months. In addition to that, various firms are said to be negotiating to act as buying and selling agents in the place of the German factors who are now barred here.

There was so much in the last Legislative Council meeting to comment on that it was impossible to cover all the salient in one or two essays. The Governor's interest in our jail now requires a note. He is reported to have said that he spent some "happy" hours there, and lest there be any ambiguity left hanging over that, we may say at once that His Excellency's happiness was probably the happiness of an enthusiastic reformer who sees big scope for useful work. There can be little doubt that there was a connection between Mr. Alabaster's continuous interest in juvenile prisoners and this speedy attention manifested by His Excellency. It will cost a lot of money, as he said, to move the jail, but it must be if the institution is needed in line with decent models, in which "hard labour" can be made useful and productive, instead of the soul deadening tasks now imposed. A big percentage of our prisoners are not criminals at all, but honest men (and children) caught in the merciless tangle of our revenue licence fees imposed here on poor people are unjust and immoral, due to what we called the other day "banana" skin legislation, and the prisoners are the victims of immature magistrates who have not been taught that Chinese paupers are human beings. If the place swarmed with unlicensed hawkers, we cannot see that anybody except liverish and irritable people would be annoyed. The revenue derived from these poor creatures, of course, would have to be paid by those

better off, and that would raise a howl of disapproval. Seeing that human life is so cheap here, (the supply apparently inexhaustible) how would it do to kill 'em, instead of making criminals of them. It would be kinder, maybe.

The *China* BANK WANTS ESSAYS *Mail* rather ON THRIFT AND admires the idea of the BANKING. Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., in teaching thrift to youth and incidentally advertising the Bank by offering prizes for essays on thrift and on banking. We publish the terms in full elsewhere. How would it do for our premier Bank to offer prizes for essays on chits and overdrafts and local share marginal dealings, by children from 14 to 61. The *China* *Mail* is thinking of inviting essays on the Advantage of Not Buying Roubles, by those children who did.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/5 11/16d.

H.M.S. "Hawkins," left yesterday for the North.

They say the "Hawkins" is too long to get into the naval dock here.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming returned yesterday by the s.s. "Paul Lecat." We learn that Mr. Chan is still indisposed.

There will be a dance at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-night commencing at 9 p.m., the band of the s.s. "Nanking" being in attendance.

The wedding of Mr. F. G. Thompson of the Dairy Farm and Miss Beatrice Marion Mills of the Diocesan School is to take place on November 29 at St. Joseph's Church.

Mrs. N. L. Watson, accompanied by her little son, is leaving for Shanghai on Thursday, where she will remain for a few weeks. She expects to return to Hongkong in a few weeks.

Consignees are reminded that goods per the s.s. "Nanking" and the s.s. "Carnarvonshire" not cleared by to-morrow, will be subject to rent. Damaged goods will be examined to-morrow.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse is kindly presenting 2 Cups for Ladies' Shanghai Foursomes to be played over the big course at Fanling. Entries which close on Nov. 15 may be made at either Fanling or Happy Valley.

Last week's communicable disease was one case of cholera, one of diphtheria, one of enteric, one of cerebro-spinal fever, and three of gastro-enteritis. In the subsequent 48 hours there were one case of c.s. fever and one of g.e.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week were \$14,705, or \$614 more than the same week last year. The aggregate receipts for 44 weeks were \$646,261, or \$37,040 more than for the corresponding period of 1918.

The Japanese training ships "Tokiwaka" and "Azuma" with the graduating cadets from the academy at Etajima are expected to leave Yokohama on November 24, under the command of Rear-Admiral Horichi, and will call at Hongkong.

Over 1,000 houses were destroyed by a fire which broke out in Peng-pu on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway recently. Numerous Government bureaux including the head quarters of the Brigade and the office of the Military Commissioner were destroyed.

Mr. P. D. Sutherland General Agent of the Passenger Department of the C. P. O. S. left for India and Leyton, to-day, per the s.s. "Paul Lecat." Mr. G. Costello officiates during Mr. Sutherland's absence which is expected to extend over a period of about three months.

A report of the friendly cricket match between K.C.C. (A) and yesterday's *China* Mail, K.C.C. (A) made 98, E. J. Edwards (27) and N. L. H. Ralston (16) being chief scorers. W. Kay took 3 wickets for 20. Queen's College scored 135. S. H. Ismail (43 not out) and Fat Li Chi (45) being the chief contributors. Lobel took 5 for 30. Blackburn held a most difficult catch.

The harbour of Keelung is to be improved at a cost of Y.7,000,000 during the next seven years. When the improvement programme has been completed, the accommodation capacity of the water front will be increased to 2,500,000 tons from the present capacity of 700,000 tons, while the moorings in the harbour will be extended so that 25 ships, instead of 14 ships, as at present, can anchor at the same time.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind who believe, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLE.

[China Mail Special.]

"FAZILKA" A TOTAL LOSS.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 4. It is now confirmed that the "Fazilka" is a total loss on the Nicobars. The second officer was in charge at the time of the grounding. He averted a bigger disaster by altering the course in order to avoid a large rock.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the *China Mail* from the *Wah Tse Yai Po.*]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.

Mr. Chu Yan Yuen, who fixed up the tobacco and wine loan in America, is returning to China accompanied by the American capitalists interested. The British and Japanese Ministers in Peking have addressed questions to the Government about this loan, claiming that the European banking group has certain rights.

Export of rice from Hunan is now prohibited, by request of the citizens. The Premier wants to reduce the number of China's troops. The North will reduce first, and ask the South to reduce *pro rata*.

The Peking Chamber of Commerce is pressing the Government to redeem the notes of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications, so as to make them worth par.

FRAWLEY HERE NEXT WEEK.

REAL THEATRICALS PROMISED.

The Frawley Company, composed of New York and London favourites and headed by Mr. T. Daniel Frawley himself, will renew acquaintance with Hongkong playgoers next week, beginning a season of the very latest metropolitan dramatic successes at the Theatre Royal on November 11. Fine plays and a fine caste have made the company's present tour one of unprecedented success, packed houses during the runs in Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and Manila attesting to the company's popularity and judging by the preliminary inquiries at the booking offices Frawley will receive a warm welcome here. Mr. Frawley brings with him many new artists this season. He has six ladies in his company and each can and does handle principal roles. There are also with him several favourites of his previous tour, including Miss Gloria Fonda, and Messrs. Homer Barton, T. Gordon Blythe and Vere Matthews.

The five plays selected by the popular actor-manager to open the Hongkong engagement are among the best of the long list of New York and London hits which the company's repertoire includes. "Three Wise Fools," the opening performance, is one of the best examples of modern comedy drama. It deals with the rejuvenation of three very settled old bachelors and is rich in humor of the gentler sort. Mr. Frawley has a great character part in the piece and Miss Beatrice Prentice will have her introduction to local theatregoers in the leading feminine role.

"Turn to the Right," Frawley's second offering, has been described as the greatest American comedy written in years and had a tremendous run at the Gaiety Theatre in New York. It is replete with laughs and thrills and includes also a few sobas. Three delightful "crooks" provide most of the action and are instruments selected by the playwright to foil a villain of the sanctimonious sort. "Polly With a Past," a three act comedy produced by Belasco, is the amusing story of a young lady who tries to live up to a reputation based on fiction, thereby causing complications galore in the everyday life of a staid household. "Lombardi, Ltd." is another New York production which is still commanding big houses in the West. It has to do with the career of a dressmaker's model and of the trials of a lovable but luckless fashionable dressmaker. "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath" is a farce of the rollicking sort, with complications at every turn and a continuous run of clever lines.

Other plays which the company will give here, the dates to be announced later, include the great secret service drama "Three Faces East," Cosmo Hamilton's society comedy "Scandal," "Upstairs and Down," "The Brat," "Lightning," "East is West," "Forever After," another war play—"The Chorus Lady," and a number of others. Booking opens to-morrow at Moutrie's.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

IT may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for almost anything. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

R. M. S. "EMPERESS OF CANADA."

AROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR.

We are advised by the Management of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services that the Company's new steamer "Empress of Canada" is scheduled to leave London 1st Nov. 1920, for Hongkong—via the Suez Canal. After leaving London the steamer will call at Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hongkong—thence to Vancouver by the usual ports of call.

It is expected that the "Empress of Canada" will spend Christmas 1920 in Hongkong—her expected stay in this port being from the 22nd to 28th December.

It is the intention of the Company to operate an around-the-world "tour de luxe," using the Company's ocean and rail lines throughout. From 400 to 500 persons, it is expected, will avail themselves of this tour.

After completing her tour the "Empress of Canada" will take up her regular schedule on the Hongkong-Vancouver berth, with the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia." The new steamer will follow, in appearance, the general hull-design of the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia"—but will be a "Super Empress" in every respect.

Under the Company's instructions builders, designers and furnishers have combined to turn out a modern passenger steamer, replete in every detail of luxury of appointment and efficiency in equipment. Following are some of the more salient features of the new ship:

Length between perpendiculars—625 feet
Beam, moulded—644 "
Depth, moulded to Bridge—77.6 "
Deck—53.6 "

Tonnage—registered about 22,000
—displacement about 40,000
Engines—geared turbines
Fuel—Oil
Fuel tanks—4,250 tons oil in double bottom
Speed—20 knots on trial

The passenger capacity of the "Empress of Canada" will be 423 first, 106 second, 240 third and 932 Asiatic steerage class.

It is expected that the "Empress of Canada" will carry the highest class list of passengers ever taken on any around-the-world cruise, including leading bankers, financiers and manufacturers.

The advent of such a party will add stimulus to the already keen interest in Eastern travel and trade being displayed in England, Canada and the United States.

OUR FIREMEN.

SOME OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

Hongkong is a funny place to live in. Our existence seems to be one long series of incongruities. For belief that Mr. Jones is our Colonial Treasurer—and when we wake up—hey presto!—he is a policeman, and again *abracadabra*, by a policeman, he also becomes a fireman. Of course the results are not beneficial as evidenced by the discontent expressed by the stipendiary members of the Fire Brigade (the stipend is \$15 per month) over the new regulation in connection with practice calls. Our present Colonial Treasurer *cum* Policeman *cum* Fireman has ordered three practices a week for this year's work. The stipendiary firemen, of course, still have their other multifarious duties to perform as constables, sergeants etc., and they think three calls per week too much. So do we. But that is not all. C and D Companies practise on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. A and B Companies practise on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. So that when a fire occurs A and B do not know what C and D are doing not having regularly practised together. "D" by the way is the Volunteer section and only two men turned out this morning. The lucky ones are the motor drivers for they only have to sit on the engine and watch others work. We think the idea of the men that two practice calls per week with all units attending is reasonable.

We wonder what Mr. Pett of Shanghai would say to this? We referred in the *China Mail* at the time of the Racecourse disaster to the fact that if Mr. Pett had been the professional Chief of the Hongkong Fire Brigade those matchless would never have been passed. We would have an instance of the powers vested in him in the Garden City business in Shanghai. The head of the Shanghai Fire Brigade is a trained fireman and he can order any structure to be pulled down if he deems it unsafe. Why not the same in Hongkong?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Old Resident—Your mother was right. The other claim must have been made in error. The *China Mail* is the oldest paper in Hongkong. It is still the best.
K.C.C.—Good enough, but far too late. It doesn't do to leave the "new" out of "newspaper."

AN INTERVIEW VERBOTEN.

INTERESTING LADY MUZZLED BY MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Amongst the arrivals per the s.s. "Prinzessin" on Sunday last, was a lady named Matron Tunley who has come to Hongkong to take up the position of Matron of the Military Hospital on Bowen Road. There is, at first sight, nothing very startling in that announcement; but when it comes to the fact that the lady in question has served her King and Country throughout the War, with such valour, bravery and distinction as to earn for her the direct recognition of King George, in addition to decorations conferred by the Allied Nations, it is a very different matter and the *China Mail* was first upon the scene to get information, and details for its readers. Accordingly we telephoned through to Matron Tunley yesterday, asking for the favour of an interview, to which the gallant lady courteously consented. This morning our representative went to the Hospital for that purpose. He was very courteously treated, but was now told that Matron Tunley much regretted the trouble caused by the long journey but the military officials had refused her permission to grant the interview. What a pity! Here was a case where a valuable message to the public might have been forthcoming, and certainly information of interest and value. We want to know why the Military authorities should take up this unreasonable attitude? Red tape, in such a case is an imperfection. The work Matron Tunley has, we believe, been published in the Home papers and we consider that the Hongkong public should know, indeed have a right to know, the details of their brave lady's work. We leave it at that—for the present.

DR. F. H. KEW'S CIVET CAT.

"Come here—Shut up" is the way Ah Chuen (Dr. Kew's boy) has of bidding the dogs heel. Ah Chuen is the indispensable A. D. C. to Dr. Kew on these wonderful shooting expeditions. He is a veritable Encyclopedia on matters pertaining to "with dog and gun" in the New Territory, but he got both himself and master in wrong on Sunday. They had seen something that looked like a civet cat that morning. Ah Chuen loves civet cat, meat and the memory of that cat lingered on his mind all day. So much so, that on the way returning to the launch, just at the back of the village, Ah Chuen was rudely awakened from his reminiscences of his last feast on catmeat by something that darted out from a tree by the wayside. "Yeh—Mow" (which is the Chinese for Civet Cat) shouted Ah Chuen. Dr. Kew blazed away, and the animal toppled over. Dr. Kew stood there with that feeling of satisfaction which only a sportsman knows after he has made a good kill, and Ah Chuen proceeded to retrieve his longed-for feast. He brought it back and one can imagine what happened when Dr. Kew beheld the carcass of a tame village cat. By this time, the owner of the cat arrived on the spot. Then began the babble. Finally Dr. Kew got away by paying 30 cents compensation—but what became of Ah Chuen? Ask Dr. Kew.

THE CHEUNG CHAU ISLAND TRAGEDY.

DAUGHTER OF WIDOW MURDERED.

It is now known that the murder which took place at Cheung Chau Island on the morning of the 2nd inst, was that of a girl, and not of a man, as at first reported. A widow living in the island, reports that while she was lying on her bed in the front cubicle of her house she heard her daughter in the rear cubicle calling out "Save life." She immediately got up, and was going in to the cubicle when she saw a man coming out and leaving the house. She went up to her daughter and asked her what was the matter, but there was no reply. She saw a large quantity of blood on her daughter's neck, and found her to be dead. She reported to the Police, who have since arrested a man on suspicion.

YESTERDAY'S FATAL FIRE.

FOUR MORE DEATHS.

The four persons reported missing in the Shanghai Street fire at Yumaiti yesterday morning were also burned to death. Their charred bodies were discovered among the debris later in the morning. The total damage of the fire is estimated at about \$12,500.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

OPENING OF NEW UNION BUILDINGS.

The opening of the new building which is to form the meeting house of the University Union took place yesterday evening. His Excellency the Governor performed the ceremony.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Warner (Private Secretary) and the Hon. Mr. Chaudhury, C.M.G., was received by Dr. Jordan, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, and amongst those present were Sir Robert Ho Tung, Bishop Lander, Dr. Pearce, Dr. Lindsay Woods, Rev. Bro. Anstey, Rev. Hewitt, Rev. H. Copley Moore, Col. Young, Commander Jenkins, Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Professor Warren, Wright, Digby, Brown, Holman, Messrs. Tanner, Dalton, Kay, Handyside and His Honor Judge, and practically all the students of the University.

Prior to the opening ceremony a photograph of His Excellency and the other officials standing at the entrance of the new building was taken.

The structure is of very artistic design and is built of red brick and reinforced concrete. It contains ground and upper floors divided into four large rooms divided in the centre by an arched hall with a circular gallery running round the entrance to the rooms on the upper floor. The architects were Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood and the building was erected by Messrs. Sun Lee and Company. The rooms are given a decidedly dignified appearance from the fact that the walls, half-way up to the ceiling are paneled with wood. There is accommodation for a tea room, billiard room, library, and other conveniences including a barber's shop. The building is an ornament to the University and a credit to its sponsors.

After the outside of the Union building had been inspected, Dr. Jordan said before asking His Excellency to open the new building, he proposed to say a few words with reference to the history of the Union which he thought would not be out of place. Shortly after the opening of the University in March 1912 it was felt that one of the greatest needs for the well being of the undergraduates was a Union and this feeling culminated in a meeting which was held in October the same year and for the purpose of having a Union an Association was formed. The Chairman upon that occasion was Dr. F. Clarke and by stated that one of the reasons for the formation of a Union was to mother other clubs, those clubs being the sports clubs which were already in existence. It was also stated at that time that the hope was expressed that in the very near future the Union might have a building of its own which would be available as a club. That dream had been realized today and the architects had erected for them a most artistic building which they felt sure would be very useful and an ornament to the grounds of the University. At that time the University agreed to invite Sir Henry May, then Governor of the Colony to honour the Union by becoming its first President. Following all this a dinner was held in the Great Hall of the University, in November the same year, under the Presidency of Sir Henry May and was voted an unqualified success. The building which up to the present had housed the Union, and was now known as the Common Room had been in existence since the early days of the University but consisting as it did of four walls and a floor and roof it was found most inadequate for the requirements of healthy undergraduates. That fact was early recognised by Sir Charles Elliot and he then proceeded to form a collection from friends of the University for the specific purpose of the building they now saw. His remarkable personality and his influence locally, and during his travels in North and South China, he succeeded in raising a sum of \$30,000, but the building as it stood today cost \$50,000 which deficit still formed a charge against the Union. There was also a lack of furniture and fixtures, but he felt confident that once friends of the Union had seen the building they would realise the importance of immediately supplying furniture and enable it to start free of debt. He had said that the object of the Union was to house and mother the other clubs, and it might interest His Excellency to hear that there was a large number of clubs connected with the Faculties of Engineering, Medicine and Arts. There were also a Dramatic Society, Debating Society, Economical and Historical Society, and Natural History Society which came in the Union. Then there was the Sports and Athletic Association which catered for the various clubs such as cricket, football and tennis. The athletic side of the Union was, he regretted to say, hampered owing to the want of adequate ground for its sports, but notwithstanding this it was a matter of pride to the Union that one of the undergraduates of this University had won the Tennis Championship of the Colony.

SMUGGLING ARMS FROM AMERICA.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 190 rounds of ammunition on the s.s. "Tien Shing." Defendant said he was entrusted by a friend at San Francisco to bring a box to the country. He was not told that it contained the ammunition.

A Chinese constable said he was on search duty yesterday on board the boat. He saw defendant with his luggage, and he made a search. In one of the trunks, he had emptied all the contents, but it had still some weight. He was suspicious, and broke open parts of the box and saw the ammunition enclosed in a number of boxes. He called the attention of Sergeant Mason, and defendant was brought to the station. Sergeant Mason said that when he asked defendant about the box he was told that it was a present from his friend in America. His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, and ordered the ammunition to be confiscated.

Another Chinese, was charged with the possession of 697 rounds of ammunition, 2 revolvers and 45 boxes of percussion caps, on the Leung Wing wharf yesterday. Sergeant Fallon produced the box which had a false tin bottom. His Worship fined defendant \$300, and ordered the confiscation of the articles.

(Applause.) They had one more grumble and that was the provision of a gymnasium and swimming bath. (Applause.)

They hoped both these things would be attained and he thought he might say that the augury for the future of the Union was very favourable. The Union was to be congratulated that one of the first functions His Excellency had performed after graciously accepting the post of its President was to honour the Union with his presence. He hoped that the building would more than fulfil one of the wants which had long been felt for the University.

Mr. Wong F. Han, Chairman of the Council of the Union, in presenting His Excellency with a silver key, asked that he might take the opportunity of thanking His Excellency on behalf of the members for the honour he had done them in becoming its President and for going there to open the building. As he had been told by Dr. Jordan, they had been enabled to erect the building through the generosity of some of their friends, some of whom were there that day, but he would also like to allude to the tremendous help they had received from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. (Applause.) He had been informed that to get this building erected and he was sure that if they had had no one like him in the course of erection. He also had to mention that the key had been presented by the architects, Messrs. Little, Adams and Wood. (Applause.) He asked His Excellency to declare the building open.

His Excellency said it was with great pleasure he received the invitation to become the President of the Union of the University. He wanted to know something of the University, having been born in a University town in the ancient building of Trinity College and having spent a great part of his life in the vicinity. He had always thought, and had occasionally made himself unpopular by saying, although he never thought he would ever become the President of a University Union, that one of the most important parts of a University was not what one learned in the lecture room but what one learned outside by being in touch with a number of other young men who were studying different subjects. One was enabled to talk with men of different views and different habits of thought and that always reached to him of great value—the knowledge of men and matters they acquired outside the lecture room. That was the purpose of this Union, and in later life they would look back on their University days and say it was to the Union of the University of Hongkong, which they owed to the efforts of Dr. Jordan, that they owed their knowledge of men which was bringing them success in their lives. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor had mentioned several needs of the University, one being the matter of a sports ground. He did not know whether it was an attempt to draw him, if so, it had failed. He would only say that perhaps it would be best to finish one matter first, to clear off the debt to the Union before proceeding to incur the expense of a gymnasium. His Excellency proposed that a list should be made out of the furniture that was required for the new building, adding that if they approached the Chancellor with this list they might do so with more success than with reference to the gymnasium. He had very great pleasure in declaring the building open.

His Excellency then formally opened the door and proceeded to inspect the interior of the building.

HERE'S SOMETHING FRESH.

INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST, 1919.

Boys and girls of Hongkong and its Dependencies are cordially invited to participate in a Prize Essay Contest which The Industrial and Commercial Bank Limited, will conduct.

The Essay, Subjects for all the participants to select are:
(1) The Way of Thrift
(2) The Why of Deposit
(3) How can a bank serve best the community of which it is a member?

(4) 價值之意義及其關係
(5) 存款之銀行之意義及其關係
(6) 銀行林立其利益於社會何如
The Object of the contest is to encourage sound economic thought among the boys and girls of the Colony.

The Rules of the contest are—
(1) That any boy or girl between the ages of 14 and 21, inclusive, residing in the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies may participate in the contest;
(2) That a participant or two or more participants jointly may submit one or more essays in Chinese or in English or both on one or more of the subjects given;
(3) That every essay submitted must be neither less than 100, nor more than 5,000 words in length; and
(4) That every participant must write out plainly his or her name, address, age, occupation, and nationality on a separate paper and attach it to the essay or essays submitted.

The Time of the contest is from the 24th day of October to the 23rd day of December inclusive, of the year 1919, the results to be announced on or before the 1st of January 1920.

Upon the first five successful participants whose essays satisfy all the essential requirements of the contest, there are Five Prizes to be conferred of the following values:

First Prize	\$20.00
Second	15.00
Third	10.00
Fourth	5.00
Fifth	3.00

Note.—This offer of Prizes may be withdrawn should the total of essays submitted by different participants fall below the number of 25.

There are three Judges in the contest, namely,
Ho Kwong, Esq., Chairman, Board of Directors, Tung Wah Hospital;
J. L. McPherson, Esq., General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; and
Tam Lai Wun, Esq., Editor of the Chinese Commercial News.

All essays (and inquiries) should be written on paper 12 in. by 9 in., or nearly so, and addressed to the Prize Essay Contest Committee, The Industrial and Commercial Bank Limited, No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong. All essays must reach the Prize Essay Contest Committee not later than the 23rd of December, 1919.

For The Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd.
J. USANG LY.
Manager.

27 Oct. 1919.

SPORTS.

HOLIDAY CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. THE GARRISON.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Garrison on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday, November 8, and Monday, November 10, play to commence at 2.15 p.m. on November 8, and at 10 a.m. on 10.—T. E. Pearce (captain), C. Blaker, R. A. Brand, E. W. Day, D. E. Donnelly, Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, E. J. R. Mitchell, P. G. de Paravicini, A. B. Raworth, J. Stalker, and F. Sutton.

HONGKONG C.C. 2ND XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE "B" TEAM.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club 2nd XI. against the Civil Service C.C. "B" team on the Civil Service ground on Monday, November 10, play to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.—R. P. Thursfield (captain), T. J. J. Fenwick, H. T. Hollands, J. D. Humphreys, C. W. Johnstone, E. G. Lammer, A. K. Mackenzie, W. W. Mackenzie, L. D. McNicoll, J. W. Macphail, and L. M. Whyte.

HOCKEY.

The following will represent H.K.H.C. at Happy Valley at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday 5th instant. F. Scarborough, M. L. Ralton, C. C. Hickling, G. H. Pierce, E. J. R. Mitchell, C. Hodgson, R. A. Brand, B. D. Evans (Capt.), W. H. Edmonds, A. E. Wood, A. K. Mackenzie.

THE LATE MR. MARSHALL.

We have to correct two inaccuracies in our reference to the death and burial of the late Mr. James Marshall. We called him John, instead of James. We said he was resident here for 24 years; we should have said 31 years. He was married here in the year 1890. We regret these errors.

THE SUN COMPANY.

CREDITOR WANTS FIRM WOUND UP.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, petitioned on behalf of Chan Sui-hing, of the Commercial Union Insurance Company, that the Sun Company be wound up. The petitioner had deposited a sum of \$5,000 and had made application for payment but had been unable to get his money. Petitioner also states that the Company's account at the Bank is overdrawn and further funds cannot be raised. The Company was unable to pay its debts and should be wound up. Proceeding, Mr. Alabaster said that paragraph 7 of the petition states that the Company is indebted for moneys deposited with it to the sum of \$1,450,000 and of that sum \$500,000 had been demanded by depositors. The Company was not able to meet those demands still less to pay the whole of the depositors if they pressed for payment. Counsel said that he would ask for an adjournment of the application until Friday next. The Company had very substantial assets, far exceeding its liabilities, but there had recently been a "run" by its depositors which the Company had been unable to meet, but the fact of the Company's assets vastly exceeding its liabilities necessitated some sort of voluntary winding up order. It was proposed that certain arrangements should be made, with the sanction of the Court, under section 121 of the Companies' Ordinance. There would be an extraordinary meeting on Thursday next when a scheme would be discussed. The adjournment was granted.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

SEASON 1919-1920. RACING FIXTURES.

CRUISER CHAMPIONSHIP
First Race, Nov. 9th. Start 10 A.M.
GAIL & HAYWARD ENYS,
First Race, Nov. 15th. Start 2.30 P.M.
Full particulars on Club Notice Board.

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL.

To-Night! To-Night!
TUESDAY, 4th November, 1919.
THE BAND OF S.S. "Nanking," will play in the above Hotel to-night (TUESDAY).

Commencing 7.30 P.M.
Dancing 9 P.M.
Tables for Dinner can be ordered by Phone K.3. Price \$1.25

Big advertising is useless and the money spent on it wasted if you have not got "the goods" Once again

THE CORONET

has the goods!

To-night

Metro presents
Beautiful Emmy Wehlen

in



EMMY WEHLEN in "THE SHELL GAME"

"THE SHELL GAME"

also

The String Band from S.S. "Colombia."

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A 2260	{ MAUDIE MAZURKA { MIDSUMMER BELLS	Xylophone Solo. Bell Solo
A 1180	{ CAVATINA { ROMANCE	Violin
A 2305	{ PIZZICATO POLKA { MARCH-PATHOTIC	Bell & Xylophone Duet.
A 1157	{ HEED GIRL'S DREAM { PARAPHRASE ON "The Lorely"	Violin, Flute, & Harp. Princes's Orchestra

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
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Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid \$6.50.

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

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To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday excepted) at 2 p.m.
From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted) at 4 p.m.

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Macao, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

CELEBES MARU Saturday, 8th November.

ALPS MARU End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

SUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

INDUS MARU Tuesday, 4th November.

SAIGON MARU Beginning of November.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

UNYAN MARU Monday, 1st December.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

MADRAS MARU Middle of November.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU Monday, 17th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 9th November.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

BOHEO MARU Thursday, 6th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EURYMEDON" via Panama 3rd November.

"EURYLOCHUS" via Panama 25th November.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 30th November.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 22nd December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI SUNDAY, Nov. 5, at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO CHINA, Nov. 6, Daylight.
WHEATLAND, CHEEFOO & TIENTSIN HONGKONG, Nov. 10, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK CHANGHONG, Nov. 11, at 9.30 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TAKING, Nov. 13, at 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25.

INDO CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI SUNDAY, Nov. 5, at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG LOESANG, WEDDAY, Nov. 5, at 8 a.m.
MANILA YUENSANG, FRIDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI CHOWSANG, SATURDAY, Nov. 8, Daylight.
Kobe KOWAING, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, Daylight.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA NANSANG, TUESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG LINE—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Penang, occasionally calling at Saigon. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and fans, and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through bills of lading can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service between Hongkong and Manila, good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when convenient.

BOHNE LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow, calling at Swatow, carrying cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitia, Jussieu, Labuan, and other ports.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Swatow and Choochoo.

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Telephone No. 215.

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ICONIUM" About November 8.

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"BENDICOTT" About November 15.

"ELKTON" About November 19.

"ELDERIDGE" About December 10.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

*PERSEA MARU 9,000 14th November.

KOREA MARU 20,000 2nd December.

*JUBELA MARU 20,000 28th November.

*NIPPON MARU 11,000 6th December.

TENYO MARU 22,000 18th December.

*SHINYO MARU 22,000 15th January.

(From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.)

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Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

SHINYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 4th.

KATO MARU 17,800 Jan. 9th.

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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail on any route of call in Japan free of charge.

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Empress of Russia Dec. 25 Jan. 13

Empress of Japan Jan. 13 Feb. 4

*Monteagle Jan. 3 Jan. 27

Empress of Asia Jan. 23 Feb. 9

Empress of Japan Mar. 10 Mar. 31

Empress of Russia Mar. 11 Mar. 29

*Monteagle Mar. 23 April 15

Empress of Asia April 8 April 26

Empress of Japan May 5 May 26

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

*Monteagle May 28 June 29

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Empress of Japan June 30 July 21

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Passage fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN LEAVING.

QUINNEBAUG | Capt. Medina TUESDAY, 4th November at Noon.

HAIPHONG | Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 7th November at 1 p.m.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,000 tons)

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"NANKING" December 27th, 1919. November 22nd, 1919.

November 24th, 1919. December 27th, 1919. November 22nd, 1919.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

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TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

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RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

full of special features. For instance, the

thread of each spoke is rolled on, not

cut in, as in other bicycles, thus giving

none of the strength of the spoke.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd.

Nottingham, England.

SHANGHAI'S COAL

IMPORT.

WHY CHINA GOES AHEAD OF

JAPAN.

NO PROSPECT OF LOWER

CHARGES.

The N.C. Daily News of Oct. 30 says: The figures published showing that, during the quarter ended Sept. 30, China had supplied more coal to Shanghai than had Japan, a reversal of the usual position, have to be accepted with the one qualification that the figures cover only a quarter in one case and half years in the others. Nevertheless there is this striking fact that Chinese coal coming into this port last quarter amounted to practically three-quarters of the total for the previous half year, viz: 221,078 tons as against 282,318 tons.

It will be remembered that some time ago it was stated in these columns that the coal supply from Japan would not be reckoned upon indefinitely as the mines there would in a very few years have as much as they could do to meet the demands made upon them by home industries. The present figures only serve to bear out that forecast and to show that the fulfilment of the prophecy was very much nearer than the writer anticipated.

It is fascinating to glance over the coal market reports for the last five years, placed at our disposal through the courtesy of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., and obtain therefrom a sketchy idea of the history of coal during that period. It may come as a matter of surprise to those who have now become accustomed to paying the present appalling prices for coal to learn that in the "good old days" before the war coal was cheap. The highest priced Kaiping coal, ex wharf, was £1.75 per ton. The most expensive Japanese lump was the same price. Honan anthracite was £1.13, and Panshu navy lump was only £1.12. The aristocrats amongst the black diamonds in 1914 came from Cardiff and Wollongong, but they were not for burning; they could not have been at £1.19 and £1.14 per ton respectively. Before 1915 had grown very old both Cardiff and Wollongong stocks went off the market and Shanghai was left with native and Japanese coals.

JAPAN BUYING CHINESE COAL. Generally speaking, about twice as much Japanese as Chinese coal came to Shanghai during the years 1914-1919, inclusive, and the change, which was chronicled, appears to have set in about March of this year. It was then expected by native dealers that prices in the Japanese commodity would come down, but their hopes were doomed to disappointment by the completion of the negotiations by the Japanese Government for coal to meet the railway requirements.

For the fiscal year, commencing April 1 last, the Japanese Government contracted to take 2,200,000 tons and this was reported to have entirely absorbed all available supplies of coal from every source whatsoever and the chances of there being coal for export were small indeed. The position was aggravated somewhat by the increasing demands for bunker coal for the growing number of Japanese and ocean-going steamers released by the Home governments and returning to trade in the Far Eastern waters.

The difficulty was met by Chinese coal and despite reduction in freight no decrease in the price of the increasing quantity of Chinese coal reaching this port was to be noted and for a very good reason. Towards the end of April a big demand for lump and better grade coal was experienced both in the north and Japan, and in May it was reported of Kaiping coal that the demand exceeded the supply. Advancing freight in July and large exports kept prices firm in July and demand was reported as being "much in excess of supply."

SHIPPING

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
PRINCESSIN	4th Nov. at Noon.	4th December	19th December
NOVARA	16th December	17th January	30th January

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	8th November	25th November
DILWARA	16th December	3rd January

CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th December

AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Dec.	16th Dec.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
EASTERN	8th Nov.	to Kobe direct
NOVARA	16th Nov.	29th November
ABRATON APCAR	18th Nov.	17th November (Kobe)
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th December (Shanghai)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and Sailors are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passes, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov. ... at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 13th Dec. ... at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 14th November, at Noon.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 28th November, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th December, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TORIWA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Friday, 7th November.

TAMA MARU ... Thursday, 27th November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November.

MUBORAN MARU ... Thursday, 14th December.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 30th December, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 6th November, at 11 a.m.

KOSOKU MARU ... Saturday, 8th November.

SAIO MARU ... Thursday, 14th November, at 11 a.m.

SWAB-WU ... Monday, 17th November.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.).

TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Wednesday, 18th Nov.

TSUBAKI MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) End of November.

DURBAN MARU (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) Middle of Dec.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 272 & 273.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FOR PASSENGER ATTEND TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, etc.	Ferris Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Korea Maru	Togo Kisen Kaisha	On 2nd December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 5th Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 5th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 2nd November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Iconium	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 5th Nov.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 13th Nov.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle via Bial. etc.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 12nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 19th November.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Empress of Asia	Empress of Asia	On 2nd Nov., at 3 p.m.
Australian Ports	St. Albans	Empress of Asia	On 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aki Maru	Empress of Asia	On 2nd Nov.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seto Maru	Empress of Asia	About 5th Nov.
New York via Panama	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	About 5th Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Lowther Castle	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Nov.
Shanghai	Tango Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Nov.
Shanghai & Tientsin	Shantung	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Nov.
Shanghai & Calcutta	Namang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Nagato Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Weerwijk	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Nov., at 3 p.m.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Amoy Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Nov., at 10 a.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Amoy Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Nov., at Noon.
Swatow, Amoy & Bochoo	Amoy Maru	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Nov., at 3 p.m.
Manila	Yunyang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Nov.
Bombay & Colombo	Indus Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th Nov.
London and Antwerp	Celebes Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th Nov. at Noon.
London via Spore, Pang & Cibo etc.	Kokoro Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th November.
Manila, Hongkong Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th Dec.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Novara	P. & O. S. N. Co.	

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU
OHEIAN MARU
KUMAKATA MARU

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN
HONGKONG,
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1118.

55, Wing Woe Street, Central.



Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Change the signature on every bottle.

Lea & Perrins
The original and genuine Worcestershire.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "KAWACHI MARU."

having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWNS.

Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by November 8, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Hongkong, November 3, 1919.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st October, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

1918. 1919.

5 ft. 4 in. 5 ft. 1 in. Below overflow.

Typhoon Bycatch 2 ft. 17 ft. 4 in. Do.

4 in. Above overflow 0 ft. 1 in. Above overflow

Level with overflow 0 ft. 1 in. Below overflow.

Typhoon 0 ft. 1 in. Do.

Wong Nai Chung 15 ft. 3 in. Do.

Fukien 4 ft. 2 in. Do.

Above overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

1918. 1919.

Typhoon 1,112,000 1,112,000

Typhoon Bycatch 22,500 22,500

Typhoon Intermediate 1,419,000 1,419,000

Wong Nai Chung 22,500 22,500

Fukien 22,500 22,500

Total 2,600,000 2,600,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September.

1918. 1919.

Typhoon 1,112,000 1,112,000

Typhoon Bycatch 22,500 22,500

Typhoon Intermediate 1,419,000 1,419,000

Wong Nai Chung 22,500 22,500

Fukien 22,500 22,500

Total 2,600,000 2,600,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September.

1918. 1919.

Typhoon 1,112,000 1,112,000

Typhoon Bycatch 22,500 22,500

Typhoon Intermediate 1,419,000 1,419,000

Wong Nai Chung 22,500 22,500

Fukien 22,500 22,500

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Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September.

1918. 1919.

Typhoon 1,112,000 1,112,000

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIA'S TRIBULATIONS.

London, October 30th. The Morning Post correspondent at Helsinki states that General Judentich's entire operation has failed. It is feared that the retreating army may be driven into the swamps west and south of Gatchina, which is apparently the Bolshevik plan.

It is now certain that Finland will not assist General Judentich, fearing that the triumph of Kotechak, Denikin and Judentich will threaten Finland's national existence.

London, October 30th. It is now not doubted that General Judentich has suffered a setback which is especially serious in view of the rapid approach of winter. The report at Helsinki is that he has abandoned Gatchina and retreated along his whole line which is now four miles from Gatchina, six miles from Tsarskoye Selo and five miles from Krasnoe Selo. He has little chance of securing a favourable base and renewing his attack.

A Bolshevik message claims successes against General Denikin, and says that Denikin have broken out throughout the Ukraine, spreading to Poltava and Ekaterinoslav. General Denikin's troops are fiercely fighting Makino's brigades who have reached Kherson from the Crimea.

London, October 31st. While a Bolshevik message asserts that the enemies are retiring on all fronts, Admiral Kolchak's route is imminent. General Judentich will be crushed in a fortnight, and General Denikin's position is hopeless—an authoritative statement in London says that General Denikin's advance continues, and that General Judentich's Army now holds the line from which Petrograd can be re-attacked at any moment.

A War Office communiqué, issued last night, says that a strong force of Reds, on October 29th, attacked two miles south-west of Rostov, at a gap between the Khatynians and the North-West Army. A counter-attack under Pivinski cut off and destroyed the advancing Bolshevik column and 1,500 prisoners were taken. Pivinski, then turning eastward, marched on towards Krasnodar. The report adds that, apparently, the reported evacuation of Gatchina by General Judentich is incorrect.

THE RISE IN SILVER.

London, October 30th. In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Samuel Roberts, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he was giving close attention to the question of the price of silver. Hoarding, buying, selling, or offering to buy or sell current British silver coins above their face value were already statutory offences.

An Order-in-Council was passed yesterday making it an offence to melt down or break up current silver coins or use them otherwise than as currency. The export of British silver coins is already prohibited and steps are being taken to renew the prohibition of the export of silver bullion except by licence.

London, October 30th. The rise in the price of silver impels the newspapers to exhort the public not to hoard silver, thus not to force the Government to resort to paper money for small amounts. No apprehension is felt that silver will be melted down, but the Times understands that the Government is issuing an Order-in-Council prohibiting the melting of silver currency.

CESSATION OF UNEMPLOYED DONATIONS.

London, October 31st. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution expressing indignation at the early cessation of the unemployed donations and instructing that enquiries be made regarding the Government's policy in respect of the unemployed.

HAVAS REVIEW.

Paris, October 28th. A Havas message says:—M. Comptemps made public his decision to retire from political life in a letter issued last night declining the offer of the Radical caucus of Strasbourg to contest the legislative seat formerly occupied by M. Gambetta.

The general election period has now fairly opened in France, the first ballot being fixed for November 16. There is likelihood of a split in the Socialist party concerning the vote of war credits and approval of the steps taken in the struggle against Bolshevism.

Telegraphic communication from Paris to London, interrupted on August 1st, 1914, was re-established last night.

M. Roll, one of the best known French painters in the modern school and President of the Fine Arts National Society, died in Paris yesterday.

The London House of Commons last night agreed to an amendment enabling French masters and mates to navigate their ships into Newhaven and Grimsby. Mr. Bonar Law said that neither in the House nor the country was there any feeling against our gallant Allies in this matter.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

WASHINGTON, October 30th. President Wilson's condition is so improved that the issue of daily bulletins has ceased. He is eating and sleeping well.

OUR LOCAL POETS.

ADIEU, FAIR HONGKONG!

Dedicated to Esanip, Adieu, fair Isle that crowns the Orient Seas, Adieu, I leave behind your verdant trees, Adieu, enchanted land of joy and bliss, Adieu, I have to miss your breezes' kiss!

Good-bye, majestic peaks I love to see, Good-bye, fair granite rocks beside the sea! Good-bye, sweet nurses at the Causeway Bay, Good-bye, I leave behind our Quarry Bay!

Farewell, green Happy Valley of the Muses, Farewell, I leave your dead that you cherish, Farewell, fine roads and squares and buildings high, Farewell, no more will I see you well-nigh!

Chin-chin, Confucius' sons and daughters fair, Chin-chin, I'll ride no more your sedan-chair! Chin-chin, sampans and rickshaws and your lutes, Chin-chin, I'll miss your cymbals and your dutes!

Adieu, fair Hongkong, gem of Orient Seas, Good-bye, land where the East does meet the West! Farewell, may all your days be long and blest, Chin-chin, may you love well your poor Chinese.

BENEDICTUS.

Hongkong, Nov. 3, 1919.

LOVE.

Humbly dedicated to Pacita. Love is sublime! It is so sweet, That life so dear sometimes we give. Its power makes all hearts forget To live, and sorrows deep revive. Love is the life of human heart! It is for love that poets mourn. Its essence true will never part From poets' hearts of love forlorn. Love is the world of tortured heart And 'tis the soul it glorifies. 'Tis bridge of hope that sets apart The depths of heart that ever sighs. Love is divine! Love is our goal. It is our life, our heart, our soul! ESANIP.

Hongkong, November 4.

H.K.D.C.'s "EXCELSIOR."

The days of war are surely past. Yet bureaucrats are holding fast These men of sterling worth and pride Who cry aloud not once but twice Demobilize.

From day to day as Governorward The China Mail pleads very hard, Utters its oft repeated prayer, Officials ask, with startled air, Demobilize?

The warrior by red tape bound Performs his useless, idle round While busy firms attempt in vain To do their work, and pray again Demobilize.

There is the D.C. turning grey Useless though capable they'll stay Till on those bureaucrats so queer A bomb falls from some higher sphere— Demobilize.

STREET INCIDENT.

A NATURAL REFLECTION.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 3.25, a great, big fat lunking, who looked as if he would be more in his element in the cashier's desk of a tea shop, held up a richa coolie who was pulling a very busy bullock broker. The usual unintelligible jabbering ensued whereupon the broker, in desperation (seeing that it was just upon closing time) got out of the ricksha and as he did so we overheard the following remarks:—"If they would only catch robbers instead of—lag about with rickshas carrying busy men, we should be glad." And so say all of us!

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BECKETT'S FUTURE.

(BY BERKLEY.)

Naturally we are all looking to Beckett to go a step further in the direction of the attainment of the highest possible honour in his profession. That he will ultimately meet Dempsey in a fight for the heavy-weight championship is our hope, but he has several smaller fences to clear before he comes to that very big one.

He now has Carpenter in a corner, for the latter can hardly ask for another posthumous, seeing so many others are pressing upon Beckett's heels. I understand that Carpenter is under a contract to Mr. Cockburn which he must fulfil, or otherwise lose all claim to the heavy-weight championship of Europe.

The balance of expert opinion at the present moment favours Beckett as against Carpenter; indeed, after the show on Tuesday night one of the big speculators offered to lay 3 to 1 against the Frenchman. The experts say that McGorty is a far better trial horse than the Frenchman; that the American is stronger and possesses much more staying power, and that Beckett's style would be much more effective against Carpenter than it was against McGorty.

CAPTAIN MCLAGLEN.

However these things may be, I am going to pin my faith to Beckett to clear out all our home-bred boxers as well as Carpenter. That means that I think him capable of defeating Captain McLaglen for the Lonsdale Belt—a task which many believe to be beyond his compass.

Captain McLaglen is a dark horse, so far as our knowledge of his boxing ability is concerned, although most of us know what a magnificent specimen of muscular manhood he is. But Captain McLaglen has been a long time out of practice, and that is a very big consideration when you are contemplating a match with such a Beckett.

A few of us old fogies have been analysing and discussing the pros and cons of Tuesday's proceedings. There were among us amateur champions of a bygone day and other men who have grown grey in the service of the sport. All were agreed that it was a great fight, but not all were in accord as to the qualities of the two men who had taken part in it.

As is almost invariably the case on such occasions most of the arguments were based on comparisons with the past. For instance, said one man, how would Beckett have gone with such as Peter Jackson, Charlie Mitchell, Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, or Jack Johnson? I am afraid the present had few friends compared with the past, and that whatever he may ultimately prove to be Joe Beckett is not yet tacitly accepted as a real champion.

A GLORIOUS DEFEAT.

Although I was correct in my prophecy as to the actual winner, my estimate as to the probable duration of the fight was further out than is usual with me. I am glad it was, for if the contest had not gone as far as it did we should have been robbed of some of the hottest and cleverest boxing we have seen for many a long day. With the possible exception of the Burge and Conolley fight which took place at Birmingham many years ago, I do not recall anything to equal Tuesday night's encounter for thrilling interest. There was not a dull or halting moment in it from beginning to end, and never at any single point could it be said that either man was not trying to the fullest extent of his capacity.

Beckett might have been able to pull a little bit more out of his sleeve than he displayed, but McGorty certainly not McGorty refused to be beaten until he had expended every ounce of his skill and energy. His was a simply glorious defeat. He went down with all his colours flying. And what a splendid sporting touch was his effort to congratulate Beckett when the latter came over at the finish to shake hands. Whatever else he may be McGorty is a great sportsman, and a man in the best possible sense of the word.

"TO GO ON IMPROVING."

Jackson, Mitchell, Corbett, and all that lot may have been able boxers than Beckett, but none of them could have surpassed the Southampton man for courage, grit, and pertinacity. In many ways Beckett's form was a revelation. He was thought to be inferior to McGorty in speed and resource. He was nothing of the sort. Some would have it that he could not take a punch. Ask his opponent whether he found this to be the case. Some of the American's blows were real pile-drivers, yet

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The M. M. s.s. "Commandant Dorcas" (Capt. Gualbert) arrived yesterday from Singapore.

The s.s. "Bendleach" (Capt. J. H. Mason) (Gibb Livingstone & Co.) arrived this morning from Singapore with 2,500 tons of gin, and 2 passengers, and mails from London.

The J. M. & Co. s.s. "Yuen Sang" (Capt. A. C. Kennedy) arrived yesterday afternoon from Manila with 7612 tons of general cargo, 150 bags of mails, and 6 European passengers.

The J. C. J. L. s.s. "Tijahana" (Capt. Weidass) arrived this morning from Sourabaya with 3,700 tons of gin, 3 bags of mails and passengers. There was one death from tuberculosis on the voyage.

DEPARTURES.

The M. M. s.s. "Commandant Dorcas" leaves at 5 p.m. to-day for Moji.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Koyo Maru" (Captain Umetsu) left at noon to-day for Keelung.

The s.s. "Quinnabag" (Captain Medina) left at noon to-day for Foochow via Swatow.

The B. & S. s.s. "Shantung" (Capt. Monkman) left at noon to-day for Shanghai with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kwang Tai" (Captain Stewart) China Merchant's, is leaving at 5 p.m. to-day for Shanghai with 1100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Prinzessin" (Captain Meagle) Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. left at noon to-day for London via Singapore with 300 tons of general cargo, and 17 European passengers.

MAILS DUE.

The following mails are due:—From Japan, per s.s. "Yamagata Maru" 6th. From Australia, per s.s. "Eastern" 7th. From Bombay, per s.s. "Hwahwu Maru" 16th.

Beckett never walked in the slightest degree. He was confident and fearless from beginning to end, and today is no more the Joe Beckett that defeated Wells and Goddard in double quick time than I am. He is a hundred per cent better, and what is of greater account, I believe he will go on improving.

Beckett's boxing is not 4th blood. It is reminiscent of the old days of the prize ring, yet it is wonderfully effective. He has several deadly strokes, notably his right hand upper cut for the chin, and his left hook. The latter he did not use as much as is his wont on Tuesday night. No doubt he remembered that McGorty has a pretty good weapon of that sort himself, and that a cross-counter is never a pleasant thing to "sap" at any time.

Where Beckett had a distinct advantage was in strength and purpose. He fought his battle according to plan, and once he found that McGorty had no adequate defence to the right to the ribs he pounded him there for all he was worth. I am perfectly sure that one of these blows would have split the ribs of the average man had he received it. If it was true, as was said before the fight, that McGorty was not even half trained then he must have a frame of case-hardened steel girders.

LONG FRED FULTON.

By defeating Arthur Townley in a few minutes on Fred Fulton gave us no possible chance of forming anything like an estimate of his worth. I cannot bring myself to believe that such an elongated specimen is a champion in embryo. Yet one must not erect prejudices on that account. Remember what a long, lanky giant Gus Ruhlin was, and yet he was a great boxer and might have been champion of the world if he had lived in leaner times. Of course Fulton has challenged Beckett, but I am afraid he will have to wait until that young fellow has got a few more pressing jobs off his hands.

KIDNAPPING A YOUNG CHILD.

MOTHER IN CHAINS.

A very serious case of kidnapping was heard before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, when a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a young child. It was stated by the Police that the mother of the child left the country on account of some quarrels with her husband who had sold two of their children, and she brought the youngest one with her to Hongkong. She went to see a friend, who promised to find employment for her. A man visited her friend's house, and he was introduced to her. After some days, the man invited her to accompany him to Tsingtau. The child was left in the house. The woman lived with the man for some time, and one day, the woman asked the man to go to Hongkong and to bring back with him her child. The man seized the woman and took her into a cowshed where she was fastened up with chains. After being in this confinement for some hours she managed to break loose, and escaped. She walked for nine days begging for food on the way, but finally reached the Chuan Wan railway station, where she obtained 30 cents to pay her fare. When she arrived at Kowloon Station, she was fortunate in meeting defendant, and had him arrested. The case was remanded.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

When you have a bad cold, you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secret passages and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The Importance of a Name.

Your wouldst think of buying an automobile that carried no name. Neither would a customer of unknown origin interest you.

The Name in Your Shoes is certainly of equal importance.

The name HANAN on your shoes is a definite guarantee of full value.



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CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTIONAL WORK UNDERTAKEN.

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HONGKONG THEATRE

TEL NO. 2511.

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ON SPECIAL REQUEST

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, 5th November, 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

"THE FALL OF A NATION"

the great Musical Spectacle, Complete in 8 parts.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE,

begins from 9 A.M. Tuesday,

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Friday 7th to Monday 10th, 9.15 P.M.

Also Friday and Monday Matinees

CHRISTINE MAYO, PAULA SHAY

AND

JOSEPH BURKE

IN

"A FOOL'S PARADISE"

A Society Drama in 6 parts.

PYRENE KILLS FIRE PROTECTS

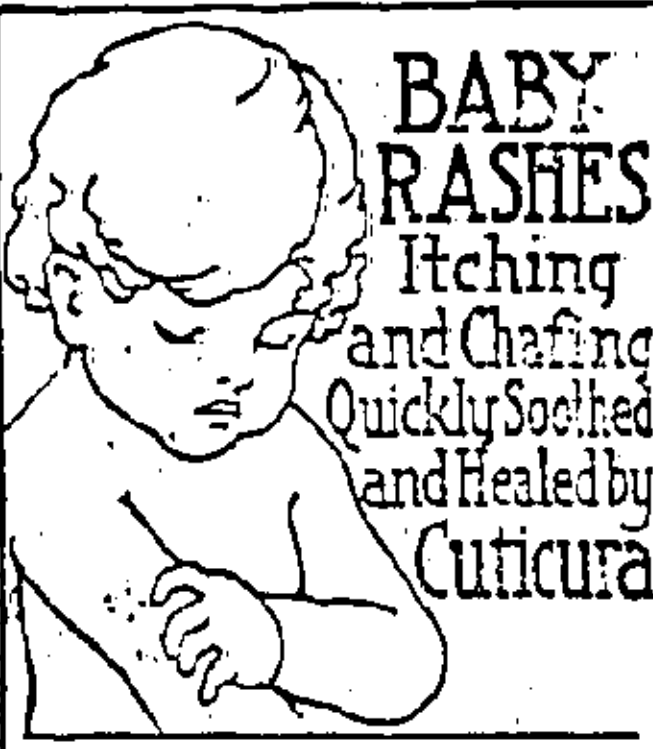
Tel. No. 1186.

MUSTARD & CO.

TEA AND COFFEE PRICES.

ALLEGED HOARDING BY PUBLIC.

Inquiries made recently in London among a number of wholesale and retail tea dealers indicated that the recent increase in tea prices is only a beginning, and that the prices will advance further. None would venture to forecast the actual high-water mark, but dark hints were thrown out. The buyer for one large retail firm stated that a particularly fine blend of China tea purchased last March had increased by 18 per cent. when a repeat order was given late last month. Opinions differ as to the causes of the advance. Congestion at the docks, shortage of transport of land and sea, adverse exchange rates, and the vast quantities of tea exported to Allied countries are suggested as causes; but it is also alleged in certain quarters that hoarding by the public, prompted by unnecessarily alarming reports of prospective increases deliberately circulated by interested parties, has an even greater effect in curtailing the supplies available. The head of a well-known firm expressed the opinion that if everyone would take things calmly and buy only such quantities of tea as they actually require, the market would quickly become normal, the supply would be ample, and prices would fall. Mr. Frank Ronaldson, of the Tea Consumers' Company, said that while he was afraid tea prices had not yet reached their highest level, coffee was in an even worse position. "It has already risen 5d per lb. during the last month," he said, "and is still going up. The Government are largely to blame, because they allow 70 per cent. of the supplies received to be re-exported, and leave only 30 per cent. for English customers."



BABY RASHES
Itching and Chafing
Quickly Soothed
and Healed by
Cuticura

Don't let your little ones suffer because of eczema, rashes, irritations, itching, burnings or chafings. Cuticura will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy healings when all else seems to fail. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, using plenty of soap, dry and anoint gently with Cuticura Ointment. These super-creamy emollients are a boon to tired, fretful mothers of skin-tormented infants.

Sole agents, Cuticura Sales Co., New York & San Francisco, California, U.S.A. London, 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter's cough. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 4th NOVEMBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Banking Exchange 4/54 T. T.	
Hongkong Bank	8620 n.
MANUFACTURERS	
Canton Ind.	8440 s.
North China Ind.	T. 204 b.
Union Ind.	8193 b.
Yankee Ind.	8470 n.
Far Eastern Ind.	T. 23 b.
FINANCIAL	
China Fire Ins.	8138 n.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	8345 n.
SHIPPING	
Donghai	854 b.
H.K. Steamship	843 n.
Indo-China (Freight)	820 b.
Do. (Do.)	825 b.
Shell Transport	8200 b.
Star Line	830 b. 33 s.
RAILWAYS	
China Sugar	8135 b.
Malayan Sugar	844 n.
MINE	
Kailan Mining Adm.	904 b.
Langkat	T. 19 s.
Shanghai Loans	
Shai Explorations	8210 n.
Harbin	8289 n.
Tromp Mines	800 b.
Ural Caspian	800 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, etc.	
H. & E. Wharves	8108 b.
H. & W. Docks	8174 n.
Shai Docks	T. 190/1 n.
New Engineering	T. 28 n.
LAUNCHES, HORSES & BUILDINGS	
Central Estates	8104 n.
Hongkong Hotels	8130 n.
Hongkong Lands	8119 s.
Hampshire	824 b.
Kowloon Lands	848 n.
Land Reclamations	8175 n.
West Point	850 n. 9 n.
COTTON MILLS	
Ewo Cottons	T. 470 b.
Kung Yik	T. 40 b.
Loan King Mills	T. 260 b.
Oriental	T. 145 b.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 265 n.
Yangtze Mills	T. 21 b.
MISCELLANEOUS	
Coments	87 b.
China-Bornes	8134 b.
China Lights Old 7 1/2 & New 8 1/2	84 n.
China-Providents	83 n.
Dairy Farms	834 n.
H.K. Electric	8100 b. 39 s.
Maeso Do.	834 n.
Hongkong Roper	8294 n.
H.K. Tramways	874 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	87 s.
do. (New)	880 n.
Steam Laundry	834 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	810 b.
Watson	815 s.
Powells	812 b.
Wismans	827 b.

JUST ARRIVED

A quantity of New

FILM PACKS

\$1.00 per pack of 12.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ice House Street. Tel. 1613.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office—New York City.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES:

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The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Travellers' Checks and Credits.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 4, 1919.

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Bank—

On demand—

30 days sight—

4 months sight—

Documentary, 4 months sight—

On Paris—

On demand—

On New York—

On demand—

On Hongkong—

On Shanghai—

On Canton—

On Hankow—

On Tientsin—

On Peking—

On Manila—

On Cebu—

On Batavia—

On Singapore—

On Yokohama—

On Kobe—

On Osaka—

On London—

On demand—

30 days sight—

4 months sight—

Documentary, 4 months sight—

On Paris—

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On New York—

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On Peking—

On Manila—

On Cebu—

On Batavia—

On Singapore—

On Yokohama—

On Kobe—

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HEAD OFFICE:

13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1919.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—\$10,000,000.

PROFIT—\$10,000,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED AND FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 12 per annum.

For 6 Months 12 per annum.

For 12 Months 12 per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—\$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—\$10,000,000.

PROFIT—\$10,000,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED AND FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 12 per annum.

For 6 Months 12 per annum.

For 12 Months 12 per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行 國 中

(Specially authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 2nd November, 1917).

Authorized Capital—\$10,000,000.

Paid-up Capital—\$10,000,000.

Reserve Funds—\$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
HOME POLITICS.

LONDON, October 31st.
The newspapers are unanimous in acknowledging that the Government scored a triumph in the financial debate. Even the *Daily News* admitted that the Premier's speech was a great oratorical success and made a tremendous impression on the House. The discussion fizzled out when the Premier sat down.

The opinion in the lobby is that it was one of the emptiest discussions ever heard in the House of Commons, as the division showed that yesterday's debate was merely a Labour demonstration without significance.

The critics in the newspapers, however, continue their denunciation of what one describes as the Government's "faith-healer" finance. They accuse the Government of relying on rhetoric and depicting the logic of facts which will speedily bring the country into a most serious position unless high prices are checked.

The *Times*, in a leader, says there will be widespread astonishment that the House was so easily cajoled. Those believing in representative institutions will tremble at democracy's future.

The *Times* lobbyist states that the Government is undertaking a lightning autumn campaign in the country, in an endeavour to regain lost prestige. Two hundred mass meetings are to be held in the next six weeks, especially in the industrial areas winding up with a great demonstration in London, addressed by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law.

LONDON, October 30th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Donald Maclean quoted Mr. Chamberlain's speech of August 7th when he spoke of national bankruptcy.

Sir Donald asked what had happened in the interval to justify the Chancellor's new position. He (Sir Donald Maclean) in no way thought that the country was bankrupt, but the need for retrenchment was imperative.

Sir A. Steel Maitland urged increased taxation of war profits. He described the Chancellor's speech as a dose of soothing syrup, and demanded that the Government put a fixed limit on expenditure.

Mr. W. Adamson, the Labour leader, said that the country and the House of Commons were getting tired of the ceaseless talk of the need for economy without the Government taking practical steps to economise themselves. He urged a combination of taxation with rigid economy, but said he, a levy on capital, must ultimately be faced.

Sir C. Kinloch Cooke urged the issue of premium bonds.

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the Labour Party was convinced that the policy of retrenchment could meet the case. The war fortunes should not be merely taxed but expropriated for the benefit of the nation. The House adjourned.

LONDON, October 30th.
The House of Lords, by 52 votes to 13, rejected Lord Buckmaster's motion asking that further taxation was instantly essential.

Lord Esmott, urged the necessity of increasing exports if the country was to pay its way.

Lord Reading, in his maiden speech, opposing the motion, emphasised that the country was not on the verge of bankruptcy. He scouted the idea that we were in an exhausted condition. A case had not been made out for passing the resolution. He was convinced that they would do better to wait. The root of all taxation was the increasing of resources by stimulating production.

Lord Beaverbrook said that inflation was the real source of financial troubles. He deprecated a capital levy, and an increased income-tax. He advocated taxation of war fortunes, which should, he said, realise £1,500,000,000.

Lord Birkenhead repudiated the charge of extravagance against the Government, which, in the past year, had made a genuine, strenuous and not unsuccessful attempt to practice economy.

LONDON, October 30th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. Chamberlain said that if the House of Commons generally wished to consider the propriety of a lottery loan he would not object.

LONDON, October 30th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Col. Amery said that he did not understand that the legislation to be passed by the New Zealand Parliament in exercise of its authority over Samoa would be subject to disallowance by the Crown.

UNREST IN INDIA.

SIMLA, October 30th.
Owing to the growing hostility of the Wairis and Mahadis, during and since the Afghanistane trouble, it has become necessary to adopt measures to prevent continual attacks on British convoys and raids into British territory.

Representatives of these tribes are being summoned to meet the British army. In the event of non-compliance, they will be given time to remove their women and children, and they will then be subjected to a period of intensive aerial bombardment, followed up by other punitive measures against sections of the tribes implicated in the recent outrages.

Six infantry brigades, also cavalry and artillery commanded by Major-General C.M. are being employed.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.
The Secretary for the Interior, Mr. Lane, announced that the Government would curtail industrial consumption by 50 per cent. and distribute the non-union mines' coal among the essential industries. He declared that New England had two months' supplies.

WASHINGTON, October 30th.
The Attorney-General has declared that in view of the manner in which it was ordered, its purpose, and the necessary effect, the threatened strike of 600,000 coal miners, on November 1st, is unlawful. The strikers will be liable to a fine and imprisonment under the Fuel Control Law.

INCREASED COAL OUTPUT.

LONDON, October 30th.
The coal output for the week ending October 18th, was 4,727,493 tons, the highest since the reduction of hours in July.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to voice a protest which must surely find an echo in the hearts and minds of all thoughtful people in Hongkong, and especially of those coming to it like myself for the first time.

To find child-slavery established and countenanced in a British Colony produces a sensation nothing short of utter amazement.

The difficulties lying in the way of the removal of this hideous stain are no doubt numerous and complicated, but it is unthinkable that these should justify the continuance of the situation as it stands at present.

From the point of view of common humanity surely the time has come to establish without delay some system of registration which will afford protection to these unfortunate little girls who are bought and sold as common chattels by the Chinese inhabitants of this British Colony.

This would of course be done as a first step towards the total abolition of the whole system in this place as soon as the pressure of public opinion, forcible propaganda and insistent education on the subject have done their work.

To go one step higher—how is it possible to reconcile the continuance of this permitted evil with any pretension whatsoever of the Christian religion?

There is only one answer to these questions—the thing must cease. It would have been thought that the British members of the Legislative Council, together with the whole British Community would have unanimously risen in protest against the whole infamous system as it now stands. They have not done so.

I now ask all those who still retain the instincts of British men and women to actively support me in presenting the matter to those in authority at home.

I intend to commence by writing to the peer who was largely responsible for the passing of the White Slave Traffic Bill, and who I know from personal experience would not rest until it was accomplished, asking him to communicate without delay with the member of Parliament who gained first hand knowledge of this matter when visiting this Colony, and who knows the true, sordid, and shameful facts of the case.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) C. B. L. HARLEWOOD.
St. George's House,
Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1919.

THE KO SHING THEATRE FINED.

A representative of the Ko Shing Theatre was summoned before Mr. Lindsell for allowing obstruction in the passage way of the audience during a performance, and with shuttling tight one of the exit doors.

A European Sergeant said he was on duty at the theatre and saw a crowd gathered in the passage way of the audience. On examining one of the exit doors, he found a piece of firewood in the bolt of the door. He believed that it would be difficult for people to escape by that door in a case of emergency, as it was tightly shut, and it took some time before the piece of firewood could be pulled out. He asked the defendant why the bolt of the door was not done properly, but defendant said "Mistake." His Worship said that over-crowding was a serious question, and that every precaution should be taken. He fined defendant \$100 on the first charge and \$10 on the second.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA COAST.

Messrs. Nemaee and Company have recently purchased three steamers from the Adelaide Steamship Company, and intend to run to run them on China Coast, both for cargo and passenger services. The vessels, which will be taken over some time between the 10th and 20th of this month, are as follows:—

The s.s. "Moralta," speed 12 knots, cargo capacity, 1,460 tons; passenger capacity, 70 first class, 60 second class. Purchase price \$36,000.

The s.s. "Rupara," speed 12 knots; cargo capacity, 1,300 tons; passenger capacity, 45 first class, 60 second class. Purchase price \$40,000.

The s.s. "Allinga," speed 11 knots; cargo capacity, 2,700 tons; passenger capacity, first class 55, second class 204. Purchase price \$10,000.

NOTICES.

"ARROW" COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL,
WEAR WELL,
AND ARE
WELL MADE.

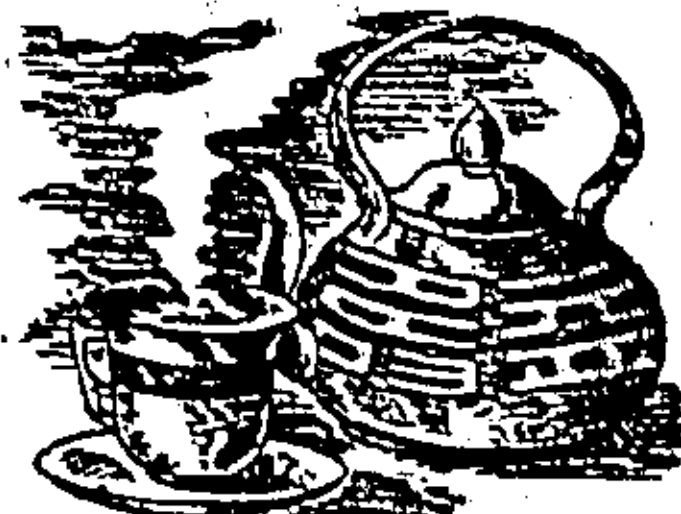
TRADE MARK
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

YU CHONG 盛章裕

TEA MERCHANT,
35 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

An allowance of 5% discount
will be extended to the
10th November, 1919.
ON

TEAS sent to England for Christmas.



JUST ARRIVED
FINE XMAS CARDS
AND
CALENDERS.
JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP
NIKKO & CO.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
SEVERAL
NEW SHAPED
SILK LAMP SHADES.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.
165, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.



六號香煙 仰惟吸凡天華氣育
十中港發我茲者我下人除洋
五一德行提國購同無製清香
號百轉所倡貨香胞雙造香煙

LADIES' BOOTS

THE BOOT of the season
that makes you look smart
that wears long.



THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Tel. 1967/8.

Branch at YAUMATEL

ARRIVALS.

November 4.
KASHIMA MARU, Jap., 1,473 tons, from Chin-wan-tao, Capt. I. Sakai, Doiwa, Et.
BALL, Dutch, 6,894 tons, from New York, Capt. R. H. Broward, S.O. Co., West Point Wharf.
KOYO MARU, Jap., 840 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Umetani, S.O. Co., Livingston & Co., Kowloon Wharf.
YUENSANG, Brit., 1,128 tons, from Manila, Capt. Kennedy, J.M. & Co., O.S.
BENCLEUCH, Brit., 2,679 tons, from Singapore, Capt. J. H. Mason, Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Kowloon Wharf.
PHEUMPHET, Brit., 1,068 tons, from Saigon, Capt. Hamilton, Wo Fat Sing, Biz.
HALVARD, Norw., 1,068 tons, from Canton, Capt. J. J. Hansen, Thoresen, West Point.
COMMANDANT DORISE, French, 1,470 tons, from Saigon, Capt. Gualbert, M.M. & Co., Stonecutters Island.

CLEARANCES.

November 4.
KANOHOW, Brit., 830 a.m., for Bangkok via Swatow, B. & S.
LIENSING, Brit., 8 a.m., for Saigon, Kung Yuen.
SEIYO MARU, Jap., noon, for Palpario via Moji, T.K.E.
NISIN MARU, Jap., 6 a.m., for Keelung, Fukukawa & Co.
KOTSU MARU, Jap., 7 a.m., for Kobe, N.Y.K.
PAUL LECAT, French, 11 a.m., for Marseilles via Haiphong, M.M. & Co.
COMMANDANT DORISE, French, 5 p.m., for Moji, M.M. & Co.
QUINNEBAG, Amer., noon, for Foochow via Swatow, D.L. & Co.
KWANGTAI, Chi., 5 p.m., for Shanghai, Chinese Merchants.
PRINCESSIN, Brit., noon, for London via Singapore, M.M. & Co.

POST OFFICE.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vienna, Trieste, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Freetown, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.
Straits—Per MISHIMA MARU.
Australia and Manila—Per TAIYUAN.
THURSDAY, November 6.
Japan—Per TAIYATA MARU.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN.
FRIDAY, November 7.
Australia and Manila—Per EASTERN.
Europe and Negapat—Per IDO-MENUS.
SUNDAY, November 10.
Bombay—Per BHAW-WU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, November 5.
Haiphong—Per CHONGWA, 8 a.m.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA MARU, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per COLOMBIA, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Soerabaya—Per TJIMANOC, Noon.
Haiphong—Per HANOL, 3 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hobei and Haiphong—Per SONGMA, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 6.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SUI AN, 8 a.m.
Macao—Per SUI TAL, 8.30 a.m.
Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—Per PHOTISLAUS, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, November 7.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-SO, Noon.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 9 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, November 8.
Macao—Per SUI TAL, 1.30 p.m.
Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 9.
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per ANAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, November 10.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 2 p.m.
TUESDAY, November 11.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG-CHOW, 3.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Durban, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per MENTOR, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, Nov. 10, at 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 12.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 9 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 13.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki—Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

November 4.
Per s.s. Princessin—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cheng, Miss E. C. Cheng, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coates, Lieut. G. Taggart, Engr. L. J. Rowe, Mr. A. Eastman, Mr. W. E. Harris, Capt. F. H. Johnson, Mr. B. Eaton, Mr. E. Kelly, Lieut. G. Golden, Rev. G. Desvignes, Rev. D. D. St. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Rockwood.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
T.M. No. 1743 CORONET T.M. No. 1743

November, 4, 5 & 6
at 5.15 & 8.15 p.m.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

EMMY WEHLEN

IN
"THE SHELL GAME"

Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

Tel. 2511. Tel. 2511.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Saturday, 1st November,
8.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

SELIG Presents

KATELYN WILLIAMS & WHEELER OAKMAN

IN
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"

Drama in 10 parts.

A Stirring Story by REX BEACH,
USUAL PRICES.

Matinee & 7.15 p.m. performances.

Showing:—11th & 12 episodes of
"HOUDINI"

MORE EXCITING & THRILLING.

Booking at the THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

HELENE CHADWICK & FRANKLYN FARNUM

IN
"GO GET'EM GARRINGER"

A five part Western Drama,
full of stunts, cowboys and desperadoes.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

HAROLD LLOYD BEBE DANIELS-POLLARD in
"OFF THE TROLLEY"

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

In a Season of the Latest and Greatest of London and New York Successes

TUESDAY, Nov. 11.	"THREE WISE FOOLS," Austin Strong's delightful comedy.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.	"TURN TO THE RIGHT," by Winchell Smith and John L. Hazard—America's greatest comedy.
THURSDAY, Nov. 13.	"POLLY WITH A PAST," A comedy with complications by George Middleton and Gpy Bolton.
FRIDAY, Nov. 14.	"LOMBARDI, LTD.," the Hattens' latest Broadway comedy hit.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15.	"PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH," A fresh, shippant, farcical frolic by C. W. Bell and Mark Swan.

Prices as usual. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Nagasaki on November 3, 10 a.m. left there on November 3, 10 p.m., and is due at Kobe on November 6, 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mishima Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 31st October, and is expected here on the 6th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yamagata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 2nd November, and is expected here on the 6th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Asaka Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th Oct., and is expected here on the 7th Nov.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. *City of Newcastle* is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 4th Oct., and is expected here on the 18th Nov.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hechi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 28th October, and is expected here on the 18th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tango Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 31st October, and is expected here on the 18th November.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kiama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 18th October, and is expected here on the 24th Nov.

The C.P.O.S. Co's s.s. *Madison* left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai on Oct. 19, and is due here on or about Nov. 24.

MEAN EXCUSE FROM MEAT THIEF.

A cookie was charged before Mr. Hutchison this morning with the larceny of a piece of meat from a shop. Defendant said he was not stealing from anywhere. He saw a dog passing along the street with a piece of meat in his mouth, and he stopped it and got the meat for his supper that evening. It was not fair for the dog to have a big piece of meat—His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 5 p.m.	On date at 5 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	29.97	29.97
Temperature	75	75	76
Humidity	77	86	77
Direction of Wind	3	3	3
Force	3	3	4
Weather	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0

Station open to the public on the 1st Nov. 1919.
T. F. CLARKE, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 4, 1919.

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